

SPEEDY RESULTS  
FROM BRUSSELS  
COUNCIL AWAITED

Definite Proposals for Payment of Reparations Are Already Announced Whereby Installments May Be Made

London Times News Service  
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday) — An interesting feature about the conference on reparations, which resumed its deliberations this afternoon, is that it has got away from theory and has begun to get down to facts. The German delegates have at least taken up a reasonable attitude. There is a great deal less talk of Germany's moral regeneration—and a great deal more of what Germany can pay and how she can pay it.

In a great degree it is due to the new methods adopted. The delegates are now assigned special aspects of the question for private conversation with German representatives. For example, the subject of reparations in cash, and sanctions, and guarantees for cash reparations in the form of annuities, is in the hands of Lord d'Abernon.

Sir John Bradbury has taken charge of the question of cost of armies of occupation, which is closely affected by the low value in exchange of German currency.

Mr. Seydoux (of France) is looking after proposals for further reparations in kind, and economic reprisals to be taken in the event of voluntary default by Germany in meeting her liabilities for reparations.

Sir John Bradbury and Mr. Delacroix (of Belgium) are discussing with German experts projects relating to a clearing house for debts. Other sections of the negotiations have been distributed among the various other delegates.

This method of personal conversations seems likely to produce better and quicker results and delegates on both sides infinitely prefer it. Certain delegates have already drafted concrete proposals and it is now probable that the conference will be adjourned today or tomorrow, while these reports are submitted to their respective governments. It may be possible about the new year, when the reports will have taken the shape of definite demands.

## Definite Proposals Made

There is already, it is understood, one definite proposal before the conference. This is:

1. Annual payment of 3,000,000,000 gold marks for a period of 42 years; in half-yearly payments, from May, 1921.
2. Additional yearly sum, in half-yearly payments, from May, 1925, of: period 1926-27 to 1930-31 (in five years), 3,000,000,000 gold marks; period of following 32 years, 4,000,000,000 gold marks.

That is to say that from May, 1921, to May, 1925, Germany would pay 3,000,000,000 gold marks per annum for five years; for period from financial year 1926-27 to 1930-31, 6,000,000,000 gold marks per annum for five years; and from financial year 1931-32 to the end of the period, 7,000,000,000 gold marks per annum for the succeeding years.

## Eventualities Foreseen

Various proposals are before the commission to cover the event of Germany's making payment in advance, or of the commission's postponing payment, or of the failure of Germany to meet her obligations under this head. To take the most favorable view of the future it is possible to conceive a Germany able to make payments in advance in reduction of future yearly payments. In that case, such future annuities would be capitalized for redemption purposes on a sliding scale, beginning at 8 per cent, and descending by one-half per cent to 5 per cent in 1927-28. But the Reparations Commission would have the power to fix the rate in any year within the limit of 8 per cent, guided by the world's money rate and Germany's borrowing power.

It is proposed that Germany shall do her utmost to raise a loan, and she may, with consent of the Reparations Commission, assign as security for such loan the resources of the "Reich" and the federal states, including customs revenue. But it is explained that neither the Imperial German Government nor the governments of the federal states, nor even the provincial or municipal administrations shall raise credits in foreign countries without consent of the Reparations Commission. It is contemplated that a German external debt commission shall sit in Germany, and that one German and one neutral delegate shall be appointed to it.

## Postponed Payments

If it should be considered desirable by the Reparations Commission to postpone payment, it is proposed that this commission shall have the right each year, from 1926-27 onward, to postpone payment of a sum not exceeding 2,000,000,000 gold marks of the additional annuity for the five years from that date, and not exceeding 3,000,000,000 gold marks of the annual 4,000,000,000 of the subsequent 32 years, fixing the interest of the deferred payment, if it is thought desirable to do so.

Naturally such a plan as that outlined above could not be contemplated without material guarantees. These would take the form of actual deposits

and charges on certain German revenues. It is proposed that German industrial securities, up to the value of 5,000,000,000 gold marks, shall be deposited with the Reparations Commission. In view of the great increase of capital by German industrial undertakings, it is necessary to emphasize that gold marks, as elsewhere in the proposals, are here understood. Other securities at the discretion of the Reparations Commission, and on the proposal of Germany, are also to be deposited, and in both cases the Reparations Commission reserves the power to sell, at the German risk, in the event of Germany defaulting.

Charge on Customs  
Of more immediate interest is the proposal for a charge on the gross receipts of the German customs, which is coupled with a veto at the Reparations Commission's discretion, on any modifications of customs tending to diminish the receipts.

It is known that the present German Government has in contemplation a revision of the tariff, and it would be necessary to insure that any such revision should be duly examined by fiscal experts.

The idea of the scheme before the commission is that receipts from customs shall be paid to the account of a receiver of customs appointed by the Reparations Commission for the credit of the German Government. Should the German Government then default, the Reparations Commission can apply the funds in the hands of the receiver to meet the amount in default.

If this proposal should not work satisfactorily, the commission has others in reserve. For instance, it has provided that, if the Reparations Commission considers it desirable, it may place the administration and the receipts of the German customs under a proposed German external debt commissary. It may also propose to Germany that existing duties shall be raised. Indirect taxes, such as excise, in its infancy, and a much greater sum might be raised. It is understood that a series of questions has been framed by experts of the conference to ascertain exactly to what extent the German people pay indirect taxes, and how their indirect taxes compare with those of Great Britain and other countries.

## Possible German Resistance

It is quite likely that there will be considerable resistance on the part of Germany to these proposals. Industrialists will, no doubt, object to the deposit of securities. Socialists will probably threaten the government upon any attempt to widen the basis of indirect taxation. The scheme contemplates such possibilities in that it will, if Germany refuses to comply, declare the German Government in default and will advise the Allied governments to take the measures open to them.

But if Germany does not default, the Allies will refrain from enforcing certain parts of the Peace Treaty, especially those under parts 8, 9 and 10 (reparation, financial clause and economic clauses) which, in themselves, give the Allies extensive powers over German finances and economic affairs.

BRITISH PLANS TO  
HELP UNEMPLOYED

Decided Advance Made by Government to Meeting Objections of the Building Unions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England, Tuesday.—Government plans serving the double purpose of providing more labor for building houses, and at the same time obviating work for former soldiers by diluting building trade operatives with some 50,000 unemployed former service men, were made public yesterday. The government has, by implication, acknowledged that a mistake was made in asking the representatives of the building unions to attend a conference before the new terms regarding dilution had been communicated. The terms have been sent to the union's executives and a special meeting of the national emergency executive has been called to consider them.

The government has made a decided advance to meet the objections of the building operatives. It will make a substantial grant to the unions of £5 for each former service man enrolled as a member. Payment for unemployment during bad weather is promised, but the possibility of a deadlock on the question of guarantees against unemployment in future still remains. Operatives want specific pledges that if unemployment comes about in a few years, because of the increase in the number of workers, a maintenance fund will be organized.

The government suggests that the grants now made, amounting to £250,000, if the proposed number of 50,000 former soldiers is absorbed by the unions, together with unemployment insurance benefit, will constitute an adequate maintenance fund in years to come. Although great importance is attached by the government to this building dilution scheme, the Cabinet now realizes that it will go only a little way toward the solution of the whole problem.

The line of action chiefly favored is that of assisting municipal authorities to carry out all kinds of renovation work in towns and cities, in addition to the road building and repairing already projected. Finance remains the difficulty, and everything depends on the proportion of the cost which the government is willing to bear.

NUCLEUS OF NEW  
CANADIAN NAVY

Warships Presented by Great Britain to Start Dominion Navy Are Officially Welcomed on Their Arrival at Halifax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—The cruiser Aurora and the destroyers Patricia and Patriot, the war vessels given to Canada with two submarines by the United Kingdom as a nucleus for the Dominion Navy, arrived in port on Tuesday morning and were officially welcomed by the Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Naval Service of Canada, and other representatives of the government and the county.

The vessels, with Captain Henry G. H. Adams in command, arrived off the harbor at dawn. Shortly after 7 o'clock they steamed up the harbor and dropped anchor off the naval dock yard and, as 8 o'clock came, flags were broken out from stem to stern while a royal salute of 21 guns was fired from the Citadel. Captain Adams came ashore and paid his respects at the dock yard to the Governor-General and Mr. Ballantyne, after which the welcoming party boarded the Aurora, where Mr. Ballantyne, on behalf of the Dominion Government, addressed the officers and men of five vessels drawn up on the cruiser's deck.

Mr. Ballantyne, after referring with gratification to the fact that many of the officers of the ships are Canadians, spoke of Canada's naval service as having undergone complete reorganization within the past year and that "as Canada's maritime development and her financial and commercial strength increase, we may be justified in providing for a greater expenditure than at the present time, having regard to existing conditions."

The arrival of the vessels, he pointed out, marked an epoch in the history of Canada and would cause "an enthusiastic awakening in the breasts of young Canada of the spirit of the sea, a consciousness so fondly engendered by their forefathers." As well as being tangible proof of the mother country's largeness of heart the important statement was also made by the Minister that in order to effect proper cooperation of the navies of the empire interchanges of officers and men will be made from time to time.

After a short stay here the vessels will go south for gunnery and torpedo exercises with the North American and West Indian squadrons of the Royal Navy. Subsequently they will visit the Pacific waters of Canada.

Ten years ago under the Premiership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier a start was made toward the establishment of a Dominion Navy and two cruisers, the Rainbow and the Niobe, were obtained from Great Britain for training purposes. The Laurier policy, however, was opposed by Sir Robert Borden, and on his accession to power the plans then under way for naval development were abandoned. In 1912 Mr. Borden proposed that Canada grant \$35,000,000 for the purpose of contributing three dreadnoughts to the mother country, but the proposal failed to pass the Senate, where the Liberals had a majority, and it was not again put before Parliament. The arrival of the ships yesterday marks the return to the policy of a Dominion Navy, though details of the program have not yet been outlined by the government.

GERMAN COMMENTS  
ON ALLIED ATTITUDE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—Newspapers print with great prominence the Paris and London dispatches summarizing the views of the French and English press on the latest developments at Brussels. It is emphasized that, for the first time, German delegates at any conference are winning recognition from their opponents for their sincere purpose to live up to the peace terms as far as possible, and the fact is registered that the Entente, for the first time, appears ready to adopt practical measures to assist Germany to begin the work of reparation.

The fact is noted that Rudolf Havenstein, Dr. Schröder and Sigmund Bergmann's speeches made a deep impression in showing the catastrophic effects upon Germany's financial position of the prolonged state of uncertainty about the total reparation sum, but it is wondered at that Entente statesmen are so long in grasping that fact and the ruinous effects wrought upon Russia, Poland and Austria through the depreciation of the currencies. The hope is also expressed that the Entente may begin also to recognize the crushing effect upon Germany's economic life of the maintenance of the occupational armies and numerous commissions.

Nevertheless, most papers merely print the dispatches prominently without comment and abstain from drawing any optimistic conclusions, whatever. Those which indulge in comment expressly refuse to believe that the great turning point is reached in the relations between Germany and the entente. "Vorwärts" asserts that only when the economic warfare against Germany is stopped and Germany is taken again fully into the world economic system can the entente expect the fulfillment of its rights.

IRISH RAILWAYMEN  
TO RESUME WORK

Workers Will Now Consent to Transport Troops—Serious Conflict Reported in Tipperary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday).—The Irish railwaymen's conference at Dublin today unanimously decided in favor of a resumption of work, provided that guarantees were given that there should be no victimization. The railwaymen had refused to operate trains conveying forces of the Crown or munitions of war.

The biggest encounter yet in Ireland between the Crown forces and the volunteers is reported from Mullinahone, a mountainous and isolated district in South Tipperary. It appears to have been fought with great stubbornness on Sunday evening at dusk, resulting in a victory for the Crown forces. The volunteers' casualties are given as 10 killed and about 30 wounded and captured. The Crown casualties are reported as eight killed and several wounded.

A large force of military left South-eastern Camp for the scene with ambulances.

## Another Call for Irish Fund

NEW YORK, New York.—A demand that money collected in New York to promote the welfare of the "Irish Republic," but held in American banks, be sent to Ireland at once was yesterday addressed to Eusebio de Valera by the local council of the Friends of Irish Freedom. It reads as follows:

"The communication, made public by John J. Buckley, secretary of the New York organization, follows:

"We, the New York local council, Friends of Irish Freedom, representing thousands of members who subscribed and collected the bulk of the Irish bonds certificate money raised in New York, which, we understand, now lies idle in American banks in your name, demand that the said money be sent immediately to the suffering people in Ireland to relieve their distress and aid them in their work of restoration and reconstruction."

LEFT WING REFUSES  
TO BOW TO MOSCOW

Radical American Socialists Join the Right Wing in Opposing Unconditional Affiliation With the Third International

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Leaders of the Left Wing of the American Socialist Party have now agreed with leaders of the Right, that the party can not affiliate unconditionally with the Moscow International under the 21 points laid down in what purports to be a document rejecting the party's application for membership. That application specified that the party must be free of dictation from Moscow and its rejection at once threw the Right Wing in this country completely out of step with the International. An expression of the attitude of the Left leaders was awaited with interest, because at the last national convention of the party they had urged a minority report favoring unconditional affiliation with Moscow. J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Kruse, Irwin St. John Tucker and Samuel H. Holland have now declared that unconditional affiliation, so long as the 21 points are insisted upon, would be disastrous to the party in America. But they insist as strongly that the Right must refrain from chasing "will-o'-the-wisps," as they characterize the recent Berne conference for consideration of the formation of a new International. Their statement says, in part:

"Our intimate knowledge of American political and legalistic conditions forces us to the conclusion that an accession to certain of these 21 conditions in toto, would be a warrant in blank titlity and needlessly to send to prison or to the gallows every effective propagandist in the country, to destroy our organization and papers, and to rebuff the dawning class consciousness of the American working class, even as the unfortunate events laid to the anarchist elements of 1886 injured the budding revolutionary movement of that day. . . . These terms, with their constant importation to 'illegal action,' 'severe measures,' 'armed uprisings,' 'forcible overthrow,' are suicidal for any organization that hopes, in these times, to reach the masses of the American working class."

"No one will deny that the struggle of the American Socialist Party must be to get in touch with the Third International. We have elected delegates for this purpose. They should immediately perform the task—go to Moscow and get in touch with the International officers."

The Left leaders do not understand that the proclamation containing the 21 points, even if authentic, in any way terminates the relations between the International and the party; they hold that, while unconditional acceptance of the 21 terms is impossible at this time, the party should maintain a friendly attitude toward the International and refrain from propaganda against it. The statement concludes: "Time will bring a better understanding of conditions in this country to the comrades of the Third International. We hope this time is not far distant."

FARMERS PROTEST  
ANTI-STRIKE ACT

Two National Organizations Voice Opposition to Senate's Action in Attempting to Prohibit Strikes on Railroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Protests by the Farmers National Council and by the National Board of Farm Organizations against the passage of the anti-strike bill in the Senate recently, were made public yesterday by local representatives of those organizations. The National Board of Farm Organizations has also protested the amended form of the Capper-Volstead bill to exempt certain farm organizations from the anti-trust act, on the ground that the amendment practically nullifies the act.

George P. Hampton, managing director of the Farmers National Council, expressed the view that farmers realize that workmen form the principal market for farm products, and that labor must have some protection for its rights.

## Strike Method Defensible

"Farmers, I believe," said Mr. Hampton, "as a body, do not like strikes, recognizing that they interrupt production, but farmers do not blind themselves to the self-evident fact that under our present industrial organization strikes, even on railroads, after due notice has been given and negotiations have been held, may be necessary to protect labor, and to enable labor to secure its just rights. Strikes should be a last resort, but last resort sometimes have to be resorted to, and it is un-American and contrary to sound public policy to make effective striking under any and all conditions a felony."

"Farmers realize also that if striking by labor is made a felony, the next step logically would be to have the curtailing of acreage or the community marketing of farm staples, which is necessary to secure fair prices for farmers, made a felony as well. This would result in enforced labor on the part of farmers, and render them helpless under the exploitation of monopoly interests."

## Alleged Dangers Pointed Out

The National Board of Farm Organizations made public a statement reading in part as follows:

"We are opposed to the Poincaré anti-strike bill adopted by the United States Senate on Thursday."

"We deprecate strikes and realize their harmful immediate effects, yet we realize that there are circumstances which, under existing conditions, make united protest the only means for the self-preservation of the workers."

"We believe the bill will cause far greater harm than good, and will cause strikes rather than prevent them. Legislation along similar lines enacted in other lands has been abandoned or has become a dead letter. Public opinion will not sustain it."

"We say that in these unsettled times Congress should seek to remove the causes of strikes, rather than to make strikes a felony. Our opinion on strikes is in line with the position taken by various members of the National Board of Farm Organizations, who, last February, joined in the publicly declared statement that 'The right to cease work, individually or collectively, for adequate reasons, is unsalable.'"

"We believe that the propaganda upon the strike question circulated within the past few months, especially among farmers, has been entirely misleading, and that the views as expressed above will be agreed to by an overwhelming majority of American farmers when the question is thoroughly analyzed."

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## INDEX FOR DECEMBER 22, 1920

Book Reviews and Literary News	Page 12
A Literary Letter	1
Collected Lectures	1
Consistent Views	1
A Book of the Week	1
A Stage History	1
Our Poets: Josephine Preston Peabody	1
Business and Finance	Page 9
Shoe and Leather Trade Gets Ready	1
Egyptian Cotton Crop Estimates	1
Australia's Plan to Finance Wheat	1
New Ruling Aids Trading in Russia	1
Reports on Trade Encourage Canada	1
Sales of Liberty Bonds and Results	1
London Iron and Steel Exchange	1
Editorials	Page 14
Steel and the Open Shop	1
A Menshevik Attack on Bolshevism	1
The Bessing Problem Today	1
"Three Acres and a Cow"	1
Editorial Notes	1
General News	1
Speedy Results From Brussels Council	1
Awaited	1
Tributes Paid to the Pilgrims in Prose and Poem	1
Two National Organizations	1
Voice Opposition to Senate's Action in Attempting to Prohibit Strikes on Railroads	1
Nucleus of New Canadian Navy	1
Left Wing Refuses to Bow to Moscow	1
Nationalization of Mexican Oil	1
Socialist Victory in French Contest	1
French Policy in the East Defined	1
Sudden Raising of Tariffs in Spain	1
Coal Proliferating Laid to Officials	1
Amnesty Urged on Senate Committee	1
Mr. Viviani Gives Views on League	1
New Immigration Law Not Expected	1
Railroads Accused by Labor Leader	1

MASON CONTRACTORS  
TO DISSOLVE TRUST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Independent competition will be restored among the stone mason contractors here when their association meets on Thursday to disband and abrogate their agreement with the union. Thomas P. Kennedy, president, told the Lockwood committee yesterday that this action would be taken. He had just testified that for 10 years the association had maintained a fixed minimum scale of charges. The members paid a 3 per cent tax on each contract completed to the association, in which they were stockholders, and retained all other receipts from the job as commission for securing and performing the contract. Contractors who violated the price regulations were fined. Twice a year the money accumulated by the corporation members was divided pro rata, whether they had done work on the jobs or not. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, estimated such profits to be about \$450,000 a year. It was shown that when wages went up 20 to 25 per cent, the corporation increased its prices 90 to 100 per cent.

NATIONALIZATION  
OF MEXICAN OIL

Official Quoted as Saying That Policy Will Be Maintained and That Cabinet Is Against Changing Law on Property

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Information has been received in official circles here from Mexico City that the Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor of Mexico, Rafael Zubaran Campany, in an interview in the Mexican press on Monday, is quoted at considerable length on Article 27 of the Mexican federal Constitution, which relates to property rights in Mexico. As reported in the press, his comments were to the effect that the Mexican Cabinet was unanimously of opinion that Article 27 of the federal Constitution should not be changed.

The press quoted the Secretary as saying that the Mexican Government would continue to maintain the policy of nationalization of the petroleum industry. According to the reports, the Secretary said further that final action on concessions which had recently been applied for, and on applications for permits to drill for oil in the so-called federal zones, had been suspended pending a full investigation. He is reported to have added that, in some instances, the complaints concerning violation of rights, which have been lodged by foreign petroleum interests, are justified.

This interview would apparently indicate that the Mexican Cabinet supports the interpretation of Article 27 to which oil men representing United States interests object on the contention that it is retroactive. The Mexican contention is, of course, that this article is based upon an ancient Spanish system of land tenure distinguishing surface and subsoil rights, and therefore that it is not retroactive at all.

An interesting ruling of the Mexican Government with reference to oil claims came to light in this city yesterday. Although it is two years old it applies, it is thought, to conditions now existing, in that certain United States oil men have appealed to the Mexican Government against concessions which, they allege, would drain their oil deposits. The ruling is that no permits to drill for oil may be granted in the federal zones along rivers, for the reasons that navigation would be impeded and the right of the people to use the federal zones interfered with.

TRIBUTES PAID TO  
THE PILGRIMS IN  
PROSE AND POEM

Tercentenary Exercises Held at Plymouth — Addresses by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Governor Calvin Coolidge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts.—At the exercises held here in 1820, at the two-hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, Daniel Webster looked forward into the future and declared in the day's oration that 100 years hence "the voice of acclamation and gratitude, commencing on the Rock of Plymouth, shall be transmitted through millions of the sons of the Pilgrims, till it lose itself in the murmur of the Pacific seas." Yesterday, in the course of the official Pilgrim tercentenary service, Cal. in Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, spoke over the telephone wire to the office of William D. Stephens, Governor of California, saying, "Massachusetts and Plymouth Rock greet California and the Golden Gate, and the sons of the Pilgrims, according to the prophecy, send to you the voice that is to be lost in the waves and the roar of the Pacific."

Members of the national and state Pilgrim tercentenary commissions, officers and members of patriotic societies, intellectual, judicial and political leaders, and guests gathered here yesterday to honor, with appropriate exercises, the memory of the hardy Pilgrim band, which, Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, said in the oration of the day, laid the "foundations upon which the great fabric of the United States has been built up."

## Remarks of Governor Coolidge

The service, which was held in the Old Colony Theater, was opened with an invocation by the Rev. Arthur B. Whitney, who asked, that the peoples of the world once more be imbued with the ideals which actuated the Pilgrims in their brave venture of 300 years ago in search of freedom. The Plymouth Men's Chorus sang "The Landing of the Pilgrims," which records in words and music the historic event.

In a brief address, Governor Coolidge pointed out that the Pilgrims "cared little for titles, still less for the goods of this earth, but for an idea" they would sacrifice all to gain the victory they sought. Civilization has set aside their landing place as a shrine, he said, and the guarding of that shrine has come as a precious heritage to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The people of the State will keep it, Governor Coolidge promised, "as it was created, not with an earthly pride but with a heavenly vision."

"Plymouth Rock," he said, "does not mark a beginning or an end. It marks a revelation of that which is without beginning and without end, a purpose, shining through eternity with a resplendent light, undimmed by the imperfections of men, and a response, an answering purpose, from those who, oblivious, disdainful of all else, sailed hither, seeking only for an avenue for the immortal soul."

LeBaron Russell Briggs of Harvard University read a poem that he had written to commemorate the Pilgrim tercentenary. In it he touched upon the years between the first coming of the Pilgrims to the unrest and dissatisfaction of today, urging that we turn back to "the Pilgrim's faith, the Pilgrim's courage."

Louis K. Liggett, president of the Massachusetts Tercentenary Commission, as presiding officer, next introduced Senator Lodge.

## Address by Senator Lodge

Reading in the pages of history the lessons of progress, Senator Lodge interpreted the sentiments of the present in the light of the past. He advanced in his address through the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, pointing out the significance of men and their movements. At the point in his oration when he quoted Webster's Plymouth oration of 1820, the message was sent to the Governor of California, and then the Senator continued, pointing to the many simple lessons that may be drawn from the Pilgrims.

Following the exercises, the visitors walked to the present site of Plymouth Rock, which has this week been returned to its original resting place. The work of remodeling the shore of the bay and making more permanent the monuments to the Pilgrims is now under way.

The remainder of the time allotted to the visit to Plymouth was spent by the guests and tercentenary officials at a luncheon and in visiting the many museums, old homes and historic spots of Plymouth.

## Senator Lodge's Address

LESSONS WHICH THE PILGRIMS LEFT FOR THE PEOPLE OF TODAY  
PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts.—In his Plymouth Tercentenary address here yesterday, Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator, said in part:

We meet here today because the calendar tells us that 300 years have elapsed since a small band of English men and women landed at this spot and set themselves at work to conquer the wilderness and found a state. Geologically and even racially three centuries are not worth computing, but to the men and nations who have been concerned in the making of what is



called modern history, dating from the beginning of the Renaissance in Italy, they extend very nearly to the visible horizon. If we go a step further and measure by man's own life and by the brief existence of the doers of the historic deed as well as of those who now try to recall the great event, our three centuries as we glance backward, like Shelley's "lone and level sands," stretch far away.

#### Decisive Events

When we approach an anniversary the first question which confronts us is whether it holds a place among the rare events which may be called decisive, or is memorable only to those who celebrate it. The inquiry, as a rule, is easily answered by a little reflection, and the great and decisive events of history are usually beyond dispute. No one, for example, can question that Greek thought has profoundly influenced all western civilization for 2500 years, and therefore the repulse of the Persians, the spread of the Greek colonies to the westward, the conquests of Alexander reaching to the borders of India, which gave opportunity and scope to Greek culture, were in the largest sense decisive events in the history of the world. There can be no doubt that the battle of Chalons, which saved western Europe from the savage hordes of Attila, and the battle of Tours, which arrested the advance of Islam, were in the highest degree "decisive" events. Seven hundred years ago John of England signed at Runnymede a certain document known as the Magna Charta. The last anniversary came in June, 1915, in the midst of the war with Germany, when men had no time to give to the celebration of past events, and yet the signing of The Great Charter was quietly but duly and fittingly noticed and commemorated, both in England and the United States. Even in that hour of peril and confusion people did not forget what had happened 700 years before, because on that June day a deed was done which has affected the development of the English-speaking people down to the present moment, and thus has been decisive in world history.

Can we, then, justly place what happened here at Plymouth, and the men and women to whom we owe the great act, in the small, high class of "decisive" events due to the actual doers of great deeds? Clearly, I think we can. Jamestown and Plymouth were the cornerstones of the foundations upon which the great fabric of the United States has been built up, and the United States is today one of the dominant factors in the history and in the future of the world of men. The nation thus brought into being has affected the entire course of western civilization, and largely helped to determine its fate, which, shaken and clouded by the most desolating of wars, is now trembling in the balance. There is no need to go further to find the meaning in history of what the Pilgrims did.

#### The Start for the New World

They were humble folk, for the most part, these passengers of the Mayflower—handicraftsmen, fishers, plowmen, with some wise leaders possessed of education and who had held established position in their native land. But the fact is too often overlooked that these same humble folk were the offspring of a great period filled with the exuberant, adventurous spirit of youth, moving and stirring in every field of human thought and human activity. They were the contemporaries of Raleigh, of Shakespeare and of Bacon, and of the true children of their wonderful age, with all its hopes and daring courage strong within them. We know how they started, imbued and uplifted by the deep resolve to worship God in their own way, which to them meant more than all the world beside could offer. We see them leaving the villages of Yorkshire and East Anglia, driven back from the shore, arrested, harried by soldiers, finally making their way to Holland, settling in Amsterdam and then in Leyden. A few years pass in peace and quiet, but the thought that they are losing their nationality and their language preys upon them, and they prayerfully and very solemnly determine that they will preserve these precious possessions by seeking a home in the New World and still keep secure the opportunity to worship God in the way that is their own. It is a terrifying adventure. Some will not face it, stay behind, are absorbed in the population of Holland, and disappear from history. But others have a finer courage, and so forth determined henceforth to fill a place not to be forgotten by coming generations. Through many difficulties they procure two ships, the Speedwell at Delftshaven, the famous Mayflower at Southampton, and slowly make their way down the channel to Plymouth. Further delays and obstacles surround them. The Speedwell is forced to return, and it is not until September 16, on our reckoning, that the Mayflower sets out alone upon her long journey. Two months nearly are occupied by the voyage across the stormy waters of the North Atlantic and in searching the coast for a landing.

#### Years of Trial

It is the 21st of November when they disembark at Provincetown. Then comes a month of exploring the neighboring coast the signing of the compact and the landing which we have elected to celebrate on December 21. During the shortest days, at the worst season, on the edge of the unbroken wilderness they planted themselves by the sea-side, and the great experiment began. There was much suffering to be endured, many dangers to be faced, perils from the Indians, failure of support, betrayals, even, by those in England who should have sustained them. But they held on and advanced. It was a painfully slow advance, but always the movement was forward. As told in Bradford's truly wonderful journal and in "Winslow's Relation" it is an epic poem written in seventeenth century English, in the language of Shakespeare and Milton, be-

cause they had no other. For ten years they were the only English settlement north of the Chesapeake—the only settlement in that vast northern region which rose high above the level of a trading post or fishing station. They farmed their lands, plowed and fished and traded; but they also established their church and worshiped God in their own fashion, founded a state and organized an efficient government. They were masters of their fate; they had begun the conquest of the wilderness; their march was ever onward and their hold was never relaxed.

#### Dreams of Empire

Ten years passed and then in 1629 and 1630 came Endicott and Winthrop to Salem and Boston. The powerful Puritan organization with its 20,000 immigrants in the next decade had begun. The perils of Plymouth were over. Henceforth they were sheltered and overshadowed by their strong neighbors and friends on Massachusetts Bay. In 1643 they joined the New England Confederation, and their history was merged in that of the other larger colonies. Before the century closed the existing fact was embodied in law, and Plymouth became part of Massachusetts. But what the Pilgrims had achieved in those first ten years, could never be absorbed in the work of other men. The deed they did, the victory they had won alone upon the shores of New England, stand out monumentally upon the highway of history for after ages to admire and reverence, and it was all their own.

It is not set down in black and white, but it is clearer than anything else, to those who look into it with considerate eyes, that these men, the leaders especially, had a profound consciousness that they were engaged in a vastly greater task than establishing a colony. They felt in the depths of their being that they were laying the foundation of an empire—a mighty nation.

And there is something beside this dream of empire which, as we study the ancient faded records, leap out like Shakespeare's "golden words" and sink deep into our consciousness. This was the quick and strong attachment of these men and women for the untamed land which had greeted them so harshly and which made to them no glittering promises. Why did this happen? Whence came this feeling for this New World, as unknown to them as to their ancestors, destitute alike of traditions and of the tender associations which bind men to the country of their birth? They were loyal to their race, to their language, to England and to England's king. But from the first their love and hope were fastened here in America. The reason is not, I think, far to seek. They had crossed the ocean primarily that they might be able to worship God as seemed best in their own eyes, but they also meant to free themselves from the Old World, where oppression had been their portion, and henceforth know no home but America. They meant to be Americans, although they never probably used the word, and to have their home here and make this country first in their thoughts as in their affections. However much they suffered they seem never to have repined. They meant to leave England which they loved, and Holland which had so kindly treated them, and they cast no lingering, lingering look behind. In them we can see that even in those first bleak years the passion for America had cast out the passion for Europe, and in the process of the years grew ever stronger, more compelling, more overmastering, as colonies became states and states a nation, rising unhelped but surely to the perilous heights of world power.

#### Anniversary Celebrations

The hundredth anniversary of the landing came and went, so far as we can learn, quite unnoticed and unmarked. The far-flung aspirations of the beginners had gone; the backward, penetrating glance of history of the seekers of the buried treasures of the past had not yet come. Half a century more was to elapse before the fact that here in Plymouth something had once happened which merited celebration and made such demand for the outward signs of remembrance as to insist upon a visible manifestation. In January, 1769, a club was started by 12 young men of Plymouth, and in the following December they decided to have a dinner on December 22 in commemoration of the landing of the Pilgrims. Accordingly, upon that day there was a procession, and then a dinner was eaten and toasts were given in honor of the leaders among the founders of the settlement. The following year, on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, the people here again held a celebration, and this time they had an oration described in the record as "words spoken with modesty and firmness" by Edward Winslow, and there was also a poem by Alexander Scamell. These commemorations went on through the years.

In 1820, on the two-hundredth anniversary of the landing, Daniel Webster delivered what has always been known as the "Plymouth Oration." We do not need to criticize or analyze the speech. All that concerns us is to learn, if we can, Webster's attitude of mind in 1820, and what meaning the anniversary had to him, representing as he did the best thought of the time. The most striking point in Webster's oration was his appeal to posterity, because the care for posterity was one of the last propositions added to the law of progress, and yet it was the capstone of the edifice, since the law if it existed was inevitably altruistic, and was chiefly and necessarily concerned with future generations. This in itself shows how completely the idea of a law of progress and a belief in the evolution of mankind had either consciously or unconsciously taken possession of Webster's mind and heart. Not historic progress, nor material progress, nor progress in knowledge alone, but political, moral, spiritual and intellectual progress, all these and more, were included in the idea of

human progress which did not perish at Waterloo but was fated to be the ruling principle of the nineteenth century, the spirit of the century just ended.

#### Periods of Rapid Progress

Every century, apparently, has a poor opinion of its immediate predecessor. The generations which began with the nineteenth century and those which came up in it, growing with its growth and strengthening with its strength, were unsparring in condemnation of all pertaining to the eighteenth. To the liberal and the reformer the century which gave us our independence seemed a period of kings and oligarchies.

Yet even before 100 years had passed men began to see that as in other portions of human history there was something to be said for this degraded and much abused period which had given to the world, among others, George Washington and Benjamin Franklin. Was it not, after all, the century of the successful revolt of the American colonies which began the democratic movement; of the thinkers and philosophers who were gradually evolving and formulating the law of progress which was to rule in the approaching years; of the French revolution which set nations free and broke beyond repair the despotisms large and small which held Europe in their grasp?

In the last 50 years there has been a more profound alteration in human environment, a greater difference created, than in all the centuries which elapsed between Marathon and Gettysburg. Wealth was torn from the earth with a speed which is stupefying; industry marvelously expanded; transport and communication well-nigh annihilated distance; and fortunes were piled up which went far beyond the wildest dreams of avarice. The teachings of the Manchester school discovered the reign of universal peace in a trade formula, and the fevered search for quick profits and unlimited money all pressed the spirit of progress down toward a cash basis.

But these were but the region clouds passing over the essential spirit of the age, which was the belief that the movement of mankind was ever upward and onward.

#### Lessons for Men of Today

But whether there is a law of progress or not these Pilgrims of Plymouth stand forth exemplars of certain great principles which never can grow old and which can never be of better service than in days of doubt and trouble such as now beset the world. On one great point they made their meaning clear. They never confused moral and economic values; they never set material advance above the higher qualities of heart and mind. They never for a moment thought that life and its mysteries could be expressed in economic terms, which seems, if not actually avowed, to be the tendency among all classes today. They set character first. They revered learning and did homage to intellectual achievement. As we look at the world today, at what it seeks and what it apparently longs to be, is there not a great lesson to be learned and followed by us as it shines forth in the aspirations and deeds of these plain people whom here we celebrate?

They strove to do their best on earth and to make it, so far as they could in their short existence, a better place for their fellow men. They were not selfish in business; working hard and toiling in their fields and on the stormy northern seas. They sought to give men freedom both in body and mind. They tried to reduce the sum of human misery, the suffering inseparable from human existence. Whatever our faith, whatever our belief in progress, there can be no nobler purposes for man than thus to deal with the only earth he knows and the fragment of time awarded him for his existence here. As we think of them in this the only true way, our reverence and our admiration alike grow ever stronger. We turn to them in gratitude, and we commend what they did and their example to those who come after us. While the great republic is true in heart and deed to the memory of the Pilgrims of Plymouth it will take no detriment even from the hand of Time.

#### Tercentenary Poem

Pilgrim's Struggles Are Pictured by Le Baron Russell Briggs

The following poem was written by Le Baron Russell Briggs of Harvard University specially to commemorate the Tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, and was read at the exercises at Plymouth yesterday:

1620-1920  
Before him rolls the dark, relentless ocean:  
Behind him stretch the cold and barren sands:  
Wrapt in the mantle of his deep devotion,  
The Pilgrim kneels, and clasps his lifted hands:

"God of our fathers, who hast safely brought us  
Through seas and sorrows, famine, fire,  
And sword;  
Who, in Thy mercies manifold hast taught us  
To trust in Thee, our leader and our Lord;

"God, who hast sent Thy truth to shine before us,  
A fiery pillar, beaconing on the sea;  
God, who hast spread Thy wings of mercy over us;  
God, who hast set our children's children free;

"Freedom Thy new-born nation here shall cherish;  
Grant us Thy covenant, unchanging, sure:  
Earth shall decay; the firmament shall perish;  
Freedom and Truth, immortal shall endure."

Face to the Indian arrows,  
Face to the Prussian guns,  
From then till now the Pilgrim's vow  
Has held the Pilgrim's sons.

He braved the red man's ambush;  
He loosed the black man's chain;

His spirit broke King George's yoke  
And the battleships of Spain.

He crossed the seething ocean;  
He dared the death-strewn track;  
He charged in the hell of Saint Michel  
And hurled the tyrant back.  
For the voice of the lonely Pilgrim  
Who knelt upon the strand  
A people hears three hundred years  
In the conscience of the land.

Daughter of Truth and mother of Courage,  
Conscience, all hail!  
Heart of New England, strength of the Pilgrim,  
Thou shalt prevail.

Look how the empires rise and fall!  
Athens robed in her learning and beauty,  
Rome in her royal lust of power—  
Each has flourished but little hour,  
Risen and fallen and ceased to be.  
What of her by the western sea,  
Born and bred as the child of Duty,  
Sternest of them all?  
She it is, and she alone  
Who built on faith as her corner stone:  
Of all the nations none but she  
Knew that the truth shall make us free.  
Daughter of Courage, mother of heroes,  
Freedom, divine,  
Light of New England, star of the Pilgrim,  
Still shalt thou shine.

Yet even as we in our pride rejoice,  
Hark to the prophet's warning voice:  
"The Pilgrim's thrift is vanished,  
And the Pilgrim's faith is dead;  
And the Pilgrim's God is banished,  
And Mammon reigns in his stead;  
And work is damned as an evil,  
And men and women cry,  
In their restless haste, 'Let us spend and waste,  
And live; for to-morrow we die.'"

"And law is trampled under;  
And the real stand is light;  
As they hear the distant thunder  
Of the storm that marches fast;  
And we,—whose ocean borders  
Shut off the sound and the sight,—  
Shout the word of the new orders:  
The world has seen us days of revel;  
We have earned our day of revel;  
On with the dance! we cry.  
'It is plain to think; we will eat and drink,  
And live—for to-morrow we die.'"

"We have laughed in the eyes of danger;  
We have given our bravest and best;  
We have succored the starving stranger;  
Others shall heed the rest."  
And the new day,  
And the nations hold their breath;  
And our laughter peals, and the mad world reels  
To a carnival of death.

"Slaves of sloth and the senses,  
Clippers of Freedom's wings,  
Come back to the Pilgrim's army  
And fight for the King of Kings:  
Come back to the Pilgrim's conscience:  
Be born in the nation's birth;  
And strive again as simple men  
For the freedom of the earth."

"Freedom a free-born nation still shall cherish;  
Be this our covenant, unchanging, sure:  
Earth shall decay; the firmament shall perish;  
Freedom and Truth immortal shall endure."

Land of our fathers, when the tempest rages,  
When the wide earth is racked with war and crime,  
Pounded for ever on the Rock of Ages,  
Beaten in vain by surging seas of time,

Even as the shallow on the breakers riding,  
Even as the Pilgrim kneeling on the shore,  
Firm in thy faith and fortitude abiding,  
Hold thou thy children free for ever more.

And when we sail as Pilgrims' sons, and daughters  
The spirit's Mayflower into seas unknown,  
Driving across the waste of wintry waters,  
The voyage every soul shall make alone,  
The Pilgrim's faith, the Pilgrim's courage grant us:

Still shines the truth that for the Pilgrim  
We are his seed; nor life nor death shall daunt us.  
The port is Freedom! Pilgrim heart, sail on!

#### GROWERS HOLDING HIGH GRADE COTTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
PHOENIX, Arizona—About 60,000 bales of high grade long-staple Pima cotton are being held in the Salt River Valley for purchase at some price above 60 cents a pound. This is the purely nominal price today and this is said to be the actual figure of cost to the average grower, under conditions as they have been during the past year.

Over 180,000 acres in this valley were planted to cotton last spring, a very large part of the acreage under lease. A half dozen ginning companies, sure of material, had doubled the capacity of their plants. Cotton had reached \$1.20 a pound last season, and there was expectation of a gross return from the local cotton and seed of about \$60,000,000. It happens that now there is little sale for the cotton at any price, the long staple market apparently being in the same state as the Gulf states short-staple market. Picking is being done by Mexican labor, imported at high cost and paid 4 cents a pound, equivalent to a charge of 16 cents a pound on the ginned lint.

The large demand for the Pima cotton is for high class automobile tires, where length and strength of fiber are essential. Temporarily, there has been suspension of the manufacture of such tires, and there has been a falling off even of the demand for such cotton for the making of thread.

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#### SOCIALIST VICTORY IN FRENCH CONTEST

Result of By-Election Held to Indicate a Definite Political Movement Toward the Left—Serious Alarm of the Deputies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The great Socialist victory at the by-election in Lot-et-Garonne has produced a considerable effect in France. Renaud Jean, the Socialist, only received 7000 votes in November last year. He now obtains 18,651. The representative of the Bloc National had 14,000 votes. The result certainly demonstrates a remarkable swing back from the elections of a year ago, which were conducted on the Bolshevik issue.

Many attempts were made to explain away the victory, but all signs point to a huge movement toward the Left in French politics, which must influence the policy of the government. Indeed the Leygues government is obviously moving in a more liberal direction, and the significance of this election is enhanced by the fact that it takes place in the department that Mr. Leygues himself represents.

#### A Susceptible Chamber

The Chamber of Deputies is particularly susceptible to these undoubted currents of opinion, and the event may mark a turning point in French affairs. Renaud Jean, however, must not be regarded as a Bolshevik. He presented himself with a program of reform. Nevertheless his advent alarms the section of the Chamber which is endeavoring to revive the cry of Bolshevism in order to alarm the country, as at the period of the Bloc National triumph.

One deputy has announced his intention of questioning the government about what he calls its disarmament before the Bolsheviks in France. So moved are certain deputies that it is proposed to suspend all by-elections until after publication of the results of the census of the population, which will be held in March next year. This would effectively prevent any expression of the views of the people. The argument is that when the electoral law was changed in 1919, it was with the intention of sensibly reducing the number of deputies, which is based on the number of electors. There are several vacancies, which, it is contended, should not be filled because the representation is already too high.

#### Plan to Defer Elections

There will be other vacancies after the senatorial elections in January, as many senatorial candidates are now deputies. It is hoped to postpone these consultations until it is seen whether the departments in which vacancies occur are not among those where legislative representation should be reduced. Undoubtedly the Lot-et-Garonne result must be taken as a condemnation of the proposal to resume diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

The Radicals voted for the Socialists, when their own candidate was seen to have no chance. This fact has made the Senate more cautious than ever about ratifying the decision of the Chamber. In spite of explanations by Mr. Leygues to the senatorial commission, who asked that the Vatican question should be settled at once, the commission refused to discuss the matter until after reconstruction of the Senate. This is a grave check for the government and the project of an embassy at the Vatican is now far from being realized.

#### GOVERNMENT STUDY PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Establishment in Washington of an educational center for advanced study of the theory of government and departmental administration will be

undertaken by a committee of college professors and others recently appointed by Paul S. Reinsch, president of the American Political Science Association. The committee will make plans for the systematic use of the facilities available in Washington for political research by American and foreign students.

#### BANK DEPOSITS TAX PROPOSAL OPPOSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Business of the country is demanding and must have revision of the tax laws if it is to continue a healthy growth, Otto H. Kahn, New York banker, told the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday in course of a statement in which he denounced the economic aspects of the Treaty of Versailles and declared for a continuation of income surtaxes. The excess profits tax must go, Mr. Kahn said, adding that while it was theoretically sound its disadvantages outbalanced its advantages.

He blamed "the present financial turmoil" for the predicament in which the farmers find themselves. He said their condition was not due to financial deflation because "there has not been financial deflation so far." Taxation, according to Mr. Kahn, was one of the factors bringing about a collapse of the market.

Asked regarding recent proposals to tax bank deposits, he said such a step "would be almost calamitous in its effect," and "would practically make us go back to the days of barter."

#### SAN FRANCISCO CHANGES CHARTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN FRANCISCO, California—San Francisco made several beneficial changes in her charter in the recent election. She raised salaries of the police officers and firemen; and also increased the salaries of the women protective officers, giving them equal pay with police officers and equal standing. Public libraries and public parks both benefited by amendments. For years the city has been looking forward to the control of her waterfront. An enabling act which will permit her to set about to accomplish this result, and which gives her the backing of the majority of San Francisco, is the first step in the fight which she will carry to the next Legislature, against state control. Another enabling act was the purchase of the United Street Railway, and the Spring Valley Water System, two controversial subjects which have been agitated for the last 10 years. The Railroad Commission is now investigating the valuation of the Spring Valley properties.

#### YALE TO PHOTOGRAPH STARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New England News Office  
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—The Yale Observatory is preparing to photograph the stars of the Southern Hemisphere for compiling zone catalogues and in connection with the work has received a letter from Charles Edward Adams, head of the Hector Observatory at Wellington, New Zealand, accepting the appointment of "associate in astronomy" at Yale University. Dr. Adams is the government astronomer and seismologist of New Zealand.

#### SPANISH ELECTION RESULT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—The government is satisfied with the results of the elections, which give the cabinet a majority and will allow development of the government program. There are fewer Socialist and Republican deputies than previously, but the Regionalists have gained some seats. In some districts, collisions occurred, which were attended by bloodshed.

#### FRENCH POLICY IN THE EAST DEFINED

Premier Declares Refusal to Abandon Mandate in Syria—Search for Accord on Armenia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—George Leygues, the Premier, again denies any knowledge of engagements to protect the Armenians, but promises to search for the alleged accords. Discussing the general situation in the Orient, Mr. Leygues denied that France intended to interfere with the Syrian administration. Mr. Poincaré objected that a delegation from Syria had approached him protesting against a recent decree, which does not give them the promised liberty. Mr. Leygues thereupon gave them an assurance that he would modify the text of the decree. But Mr. Leygues declined to abandon the mandate in Syria. France, he said, has schools, she has commercial interests and she must maintain her prestige as a great Mediterranean, African, and Muslim power.

For Cilicia, however, the situation is different. The Premier rather contradictorily seemed to admit the virtue of the conventions by which France should protect Armenia. But when France once has a good peace with Turkey, and by Turkey he means that portion of the Ottoman Empire where Mustapha Kemal is in control, France will be glad to evacuate Cilicia completely.

He was severely criticized by Victor Borard, who insisted that France had promised Armenia her independence if she sent a legion to fight on the French front. The Premier persisted in his denial of any knowledge of such engagements. The commissions are prepared to vote temporary credits.

#### TRIBAL CEREMONIES OF MAINE INDIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
EASTPORT, Maine—Interesting tribal ceremonies of the Passamaquoddy Indians are to take place early in January on the banks of the St. Croix River when new officials of the tribe will be inaugurated. The present Indian governor, William Neptune, who has served for four years, will give up valuable documents and all authority to his successor, Peter Mitchell.

The event will be attended by representatives of the Penobscot tribe of Indians in native costume. The officials will be decked in their gaudy apparel of authority, the governor wearing the lone eagle feather, beaded moccasins, and ancient ornaments of beaten silver, copper and brass. On the arrival of the visitors from other tribes the Indian brass band in native costume will be at the small railroad station and escort them to the homes of relatives and friends. The inauguration will take place in the village hall and the speeches will be in the Indian tongue.



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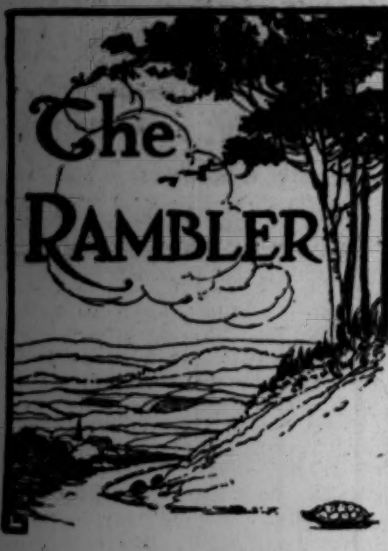
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## History, Ancient, Current and Future

Only a short while ago, I was looking over an English review of recent date and was struck very much by the fact that no less than five of the excellent articles had to do directly or indirectly with the great war, and its consequences, a fact that would seem to prove that there is at least one periodical with readers interested in the huge affair.

But what struck me most was the fact that very important and absorbing events very soon become mere facts registered in history, or in what passes for it. Do you remember, reader, the worry and excitement caused in Europe in 1914 by the German ships, Breslau and Goeben, and how, in August of that year both ships turned up in the sweet waters of Europe, safe and sound, their arrival causing "as much surprise in Germany as it did in this country." I, e., England? That was long ago, so long ago that beside it the consulship of our old shipmate Plancus seems an affair of yesterday and yet how much we were stirred up about it. The thing that brings these ships again before our notice is that writers are now asking, who let the Goeben escape? Well, I am perfectly willing to tell my naval court-martial and shall expect to have my sword handed me with the hilt toward me by the president, that I do not know who let the Goeben escape, although I am well aware that a journalist is expected to know almost more than everything. Let us not go into this history, though I must say that the article has a fair and moderate tone and is agreeably lacking in the shrillness of much post-bellum controversial literature. I can at least say that the writer avers that he does "not attempt to fix the blame for the escape of the Goeben on any particular individual," so that you see the personal element is lacking. The writer, however, says something by way of generally that I think will bear quoting, to wit, that "when an autocrat professionally ignorant takes control of a service, anything may happen, even with competent advisers." But he is as it may, we have nothing to do with the controversy, whatever the merits. We have only to reflect that it seems as though the affair of the Goeben happened a long time ago.

In those days, or to be more precise, in August, 1914, men were asking themselves just what was going to happen and then a great deal happened for a long time thereafter until the happy day arrived when the war ceased and the chroniclers began to get out their writing materials and their voluminous notes. I have many times in these columns speculated on the mass of history that would be or might be written about the war and in common with many others now see it writing and written, though fortunately I do not have to read much of it. In those far-off days, many of us wondered why the Goeben was at large and were puzzled at the free and easy way in which she roamed about, but we soon stopped trying to fix the blame for it, if any there was, and proceeded to other matters, so that it is almost a surprise when one sees the Goeben's escape examined so carefully after these years.

Tabula rasa, a clean slate, is not a bad thing in human affairs, certainly so far as it may remove the element of personal criticism and comment. It is so easy to point out how somebody might have done something much better than he did; but it is rather more help to him and the rest of us to say and to know that he will do better, in other words, not too much ancient history. One class of critics and specialists in private life at the outset of the war long ago became discreetly silent; those who were in the habit of making predictions about events by land and sea, The British fleet would do this and so; the German fleet would do this and so; the French fleet would do this and so. None of them did this and so and the amateur naval critics took up other occupations.

In connection with the opening words of this article, I sometimes wonder how accurate is the opinion of many editors that war topics are out of date, though I would always defer to their professional judgment and experience. Probably many direct accounts of combat are so, but those very combats led up to so many results of a political and economic nature, of enormous interest today to every one, that it would be hard to say where one ended and the other began. Personally, I think that I am quite willing to say good-bye to the war and to everything connected with it, preferring the interest and sunshine and hope of the present.

It is not an empty phrase to speak of hope and sunshine, of loving-kindness and compassion and good will. Men tried to do without them in the war and failed utterly, though now they are come to see that without them nothing can be effected. It is this relief from angry passions, this sense of contentment, that makes us turn with welcome to the cheerful and calm, to smiling and pleasant words and the sunlight. If the irreconcilable still says "Hindenburg," why, we an-

swer, "Give us Mr. Charles Chaplin," with his wonderful feet and his face that speaks. If the dour insists on reading General von Ludendorff, well, I am going to insist on reading some of Mr. Birrell's essays on "The Rose and the Ring" and shall take ever so much greater profit from one or other of both. Men like to laugh and it is a very good exercise for them, all the more in view of the fact that if they are given half a chance they will laugh or smile at wholesome things.

It is terrifying to see the huge volumes that are issuing from the German presses about the war, terrifying in the sense that it fatigues one to think of reading them, poring over their maps and wading through their figures. It is much pleasanter to take up the last good illustrated paper or the latest novel with humor and the comic in it, than to work over these great volumes and it does one rather good, unless one intends to be attached to the historical section of some general staff, which is extremely unlikely.

There is much more profit in admitting that mistakes have been made than in spending one's otherwise valuable time in determining who made them. The great thing is not to make any more. See in what concord the generals of the Italian army live—I believe that there are 24 of them, at the very least, and yet they never write books about each other. It is a fact that the literature of recrimination, or what may be called recriminatory, seldom if ever is effective, although books written in defense of an action or justification of a course are sometimes different, perhaps because they are generally written by those directly concerned. I think that is because the public, though not questioning the sincerity of the writers, instinctively feels that no good is done thereby and that mankind are in no way helped, and the public is a great and unerring altruist. Well, the sun shines and there are many kindly people and kindly things in the world, vastly outnumbering their seeming opposites, and they are on the side of peace, goodwill and charity. These are laughter and good nature, faith and trust, the sun, purity and honor, and when the real histories come to be written, it is there that will be found to be the real and permanent facts. Let us not spend too much time over the Goeben and the Breslau, let us not spend any time, in fact, but look with full and humble hearts upon those argosies that sail to us, wafted by the kind west wind.—J. H. S.

## SLEEPY DAN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Sleepy Dan was a delivery horse at Nanaimo on Vancouver Island, rawboned and gray. Day in day out, wet or fine, Sleepy Dan toiled between the shafts and no one who saw him doing it would ever have believed that he was anything more than he seemed.

But Sleepy Dan was tremendously more than he seemed. He was a public character, a civic pride. All Nanaimo who cared for such things knew that Sleepy Dan, rawboned and gray, steady and slow between the shafts, was a mighty galloper with a bow on his back. If the outriders didn't know it, so much the worse for them.

So every year there was a race day at Nanaimo, Sleepy Dan's day; it may not have been called that, but that's what it always amounted to for on that summer day Sleepy Dan upheld the honor of Nanaimo against all comers. The main street was roped off and measured, all the traffic came to a standstill or went around by back streets if it was in a hurry—but very little ever was—and Sleepy Dan curried-combed and shining, paced his sober delivery-cart way to the starting point along with all the other horses that the "unknown" ones had brought against him.

They never would learn wisdom, those unknown ones.

They saw him in the shafts and were scornful. "Old Bob would run rings around him," they said and they entered their "Old Bob" in the race with chuckles in their heads. But there was a new light in Sleepy Dan's eyes that day of days. No harness rubbed his sides, no cart banged and rattled behind him, no stops and starts reminded him of his duty every few minutes. A small saddle was girthed to his broad back and a tiny jockey was perched on that and they were so light he hardly felt them, and the hand on his rein was as gossamer.

Sleepy Dan looked down the course. It was thronged with people, lined with his friends, children and grown-ups. He was the special friend of the children. He had played the game for years and he knew them all and thrilled with pride because of it and if he didn't actually wink at those nearest him it was because he didn't know how, but he tossed his head and arched his neck.

The race was nothing in itself although Sleepy Dan would have made it more interesting if he could just for company's sake. Like Hereward the Wake's mare Swallow, which had no equal in all East Anglia, when Sleepy Dan got started with his great thighs tucked under him the rest were nowhere and he never saw them again unless he turned his head and that would have been unprofessional and insulting and Sleepy Dan wouldn't condescend to it for anything in spite of being in trade every other day of the year.

Now and then it happened that a newcomer made him try harder than usual but the result was always the same and the unknown ones went home wiser than they came.

The course cheered their Sleepy Dan to the echo. They crowded round to pat him and congratulate him as though they didn't know he was going to win and then while the people thinned away his master walked him back to the stable and as soon as he was cool and comfortable he started out on his daily round with the old harness tickling his ribs and the old cart banging on the stones behind him. Sleepy Dan's day was over for another year.

## MODERN DANISH BOOKPLATES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

After decades of increasing neglect and indifference, the bookplate has come to its own again, a revival which has been a source of gratification to its old friends, few though they be, and an additional pleasure to the many new converts.

And surely, there is something exceedingly attractive about a well and suitably designed bookplate. It has some of the dainty charm of the miniature and affords within its generally modest compass a surprisingly wide scope both for the inventive gifts and the draughtsmanship of the artist. Danish bookplates show that the ex libris designers of that country are fairly well endowed in both respects.

The Danish bookplate dates back several hundred years, and some of the oldest, if not the oldest, are those of the kings and queens of Denmark, say from the middle of the sixteenth century, from the reign of King Christian III. They were super ex libris in gold; generally confined to the more or less decorative initials of the kings and queens, with the royal crown above.

By degrees the nobles followed the examples set them by their sovereigns and heraldic bookplates began to supersede the super ex libris. Armorial bearings always lend themselves to decorative purposes with excellent results, and are not infrequently resorted to in the present day, even in cases where no family coat-of-arms supply the natural foundation. Old bookplates of this and similar descriptions were frequently designed by one artist and graven by another, both offering their name to



A bookplate by Kristian Kongstad indicating the owner's profession

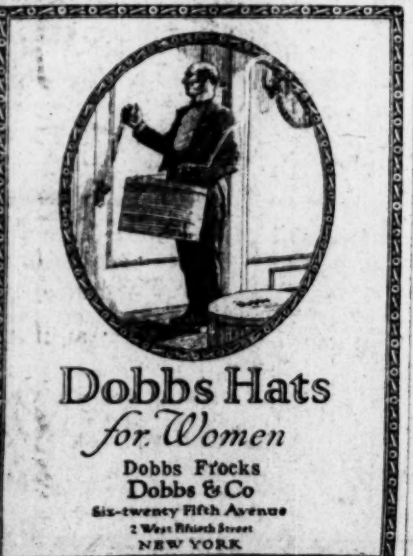
the plate, a proof of the esteem in which bookplates were then held.

These old bookplates, more especially perhaps those designed or in any case inspired by the graceful and charming French artists of the eighteenth century, were things of beauty, and such are also to be found amongst Danish ex libris from that period. One may accidentally find them in some of these delightful books of the time, well printed, on good paper and with highly ornamental vignettes and initials, and the two, the book and the bookplate, suiting one another in a pleasing fashion. And yet there are vandals who remove these bookplates, instead of treasuring them.

Good taste and sincerity have always been amongst the characteristics of Danish artists. Generally speaking the artist—and a number of eminent Danish artists have designed bookplates—will endeavor to establish a natural connection between the owner of a book and the plate with which his books are to be adorned, either through some reference to his or her vocation, or home, and this of course is desirable and in perfect harmony with the eternal fitness of things. Other artists again seem disinclined to waive or subordinate their artistic individuality, not that this necessarily need be done, and prefer to go their own ways, distinguished perhaps by a style which so to speak has become inseparable from their work, or by certain decorative ideas. The bookplate may lose some of its personal character, may in a way become generalized, but from a purely artistic point, the outcome is not infrequently highly satisfactory.

The question has several times been raised and discussed whether a bookplate should contain a small blank space for the book's number in a collection or in the catalogue of a library. It may be practical, but from an aesthetic point of view it will nearly always be a mistake. A written or even a printed number will almost invariably clash with and detract from the beauty of a well-designed bookplate.

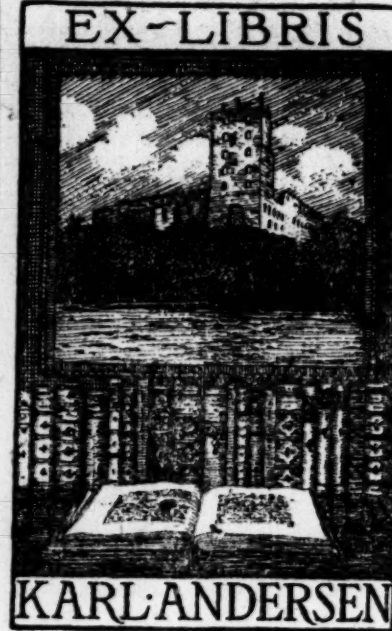
Several eminent Danish artists have



Dobbs Hats for Women

bookplates to their credit. Compared with those from certain other countries they may appear less modern, may perhaps even be considered a little wanting in decorative boldness and breadth, but they are true children of the Danish temperament, of old Danish culture which has always shunned too loud modes of expression. They are often of limited dimensions, which fact cannot very well help influencing the design and its treatment, but within their scope they are often very attractive.

Prof. Joachim Skoogaard, whose



Kongstad here shows a castle near the owner's home

line in all its simplicity is possessed of a peculiar life and charm, has retired from this field. Prof. Hans Tegner, however, is still counted amongst Danish ex libris designers; he is an exceedingly clever draughtsman, he masters to a degree rarely equaled anywhere the very spirit of the style of by-gone days and his sense of the decorative is sure, cultured and self-contained. His illustrations to Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales, to mention one of his greater undertakings, are probably known all over the globe. When circumstances warrant it, Tegner has also resorted to heraldic ex libris with admirable results.

Kristian Kongstad is about the only Danish artist who indulges in the pastime of running a private press and he is thoroughly in touch with everything pertaining to the cult of the book. In much of his work there is an old time note, and this may be said to apply to the Helge Klein bookplate, over which there is a touch of an ancient woodcut. Its motif indicates the profession of the owner and is ably accounted for. In the Karl Andersen ex libris the connecting link between the plate and the man is of a different nature, inasmuch as it is to be found in the picturesque ruin of an old royal castle, destroyed by fire like so many other regal residences, a dominating landmark in his native town.

H. C. Barenholdt is of woodcut fame; he has used this medium in his fairly numerous ex libris. These are distinguished by directness and sim-



Barenholdt makes use of a play on the name, Telkamp

plicity of line and treatment but they are very pleasing and effective, more modern, perhaps, than most Danish bookplates. He has in a subtle way, might be called an almost artful way, instilled the coveted individuality into his plate: the name of the owner "Telkamp" is, phonetically, an old battlecry; hence the combat of two valiant warriors.

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Barenholdt makes use of a play on the name, Telkamp

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## THE NORTH FORK

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When the great moon stains the ebon pines  
And silvers the shadowed heather,  
Can you hear the roar where the pale light shines  
And the tree tops sway together,  
The roar of the rushing waters below  
The mountainside.  
A challenge to adventure that may not be denied?

Silver and black beneath the moon  
In a roaring white clad smother,  
The fork drowns out the languid croon  
Of its tranquil plains-bred brother,  
Calling to adventure, and calling to come forth

The men who feel the magic that spells the Golden North!  
Brawling and babbling in its course  
Below the branching beeches,  
The North Fork foams like a great white horse

Beyond the flashing reaches,  
Swift water, wild water that leaps and lolls and sings,  
That shouts of the Golden Northland—and great adventures!

## THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

By Sir Henry Lucy

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Six years ago when the coffers of the Exchequer were overflowing and when, as Lord Hampton might have said, as he did on the eve of the war of 1870, there was no cloud on the horizon threatening the costliest war in the world's history, Mr. Lloyd George, at the time Chancellor of the Exchequer, shattered one of the oldest and proudest traditions of the House of Commons. He undertook the payment of members. An immediate effect was to relieve the Irish Party of the pressure of a dwindling revenue. It materially increased the attraction of parliamentary life for the workmen. A salary of £400 a year, paid quarterly, was at that period of wages standard an inheritance of riches beyond the dreams of avarice. A small section of elder and most highly esteemed members opposed the measure, and finding themselves in an inevitable minority—why should a man refuse the gifts the gods unexpectedly give?—declined to accept the quarterly check. An acquired temporary fame by adopting a middle course. He took the money, but, as he announced, he would devote it to the good works among his constituents, a form of bribery which, while possibly avoiding penalties of the law, would probably have the desired effect.

Appetite, we are almost tired of hearing, grows with what it feeds upon. The income tax commissioners, in pursuance of their ordinary duties, levied tax upon the parliamentary wage. As in the case of the coal-owner and other fellow laborers whose weekly wage comes within the scope of the income tax, the charge was indignantly resisted by the honorable members concerned. The difference established between the workman and who wrote M.P. after his name and his brother who labored in pit or foundry was, that while one safely prolonged his argument with the tax commissioners the other, sharply brought into court, was ordered to pay the impost with costs, or suffer imprisonment.

Meanwhile, the Labor members, or, to be exact, the section of the party who carry on the campaign, moved off on another flank. Having obtained free first-class tickets over the private property of railway shareholders. This was a boon attainable only in one or two ways. Either, contrary to ordinary business rules, the shareholders, whose dividends are as a rule lamentably small, must pay out of their pockets for these joy-riders, or the government, just now overwhelmed with charges arising out of the war, must further strain taxation in order to meet the new charge. In face of this plain issue Mr. Lloyd George put his foot down, and Labor members, like others of their colleagues in the House have to pay for their railway tickets when they go a-junketing or a-journeing.

But, to quote another truism, the Englishman never knows when he is beaten. The Labor members have now presented with pistol-like directness at the head of the Prime Minister

a curt but comprehensive demand for higher wages. There is no threat of a strike. On the contrary, they will be in close attendance at Westminster, and if their demand is refused, opportunity for awkwardness may present itself on the eve of a critical division. In this dilemma Mr. Lloyd George has had recourse to an expedient popular with premiers in time of trouble. He has consented to the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the wages question. Presumably the committee will be composed of members of the House personally concerned in the issue submitted to them, an arrangement that would have been angrily scouted had it been applied to the coal-miners in the case of their recent demands of increased pay of two shillings a day.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

French Troops on the Rhine  
To the Editor of the Christian Science Monitor:

It is indeed gratifying to read the article in the Christian Science Monitor of November 11 headed "The Facts about the Rhineland," which certainly represents the truth about the matter.

Perhaps the readers of The Christian Science Monitor will be interested to have an account of the French occupation by one who has witnessed same from the very beginning. I will at once say that I can testify to the splendid bearing of the French troops and their modest and good-natured attitude toward the German population. When one considers that they are the soldiers of a country large parts of which have been devastated by a terrible war, and that every time these men go on leave to the devastated area and are reminded of the havoc wrought by their former enemies, one is filled with profound admiration at the modesty and restraint with which the soldiers of France move amongst the population of the Rhineland.

The discipline maintained by the French military authorities amongst their troops, both European and native, is of the highest possible order, and any misbehavior against the German population is punished in a most drastic and severe fashion. The Christian Science Monitor article is right in pointing out that the terrible accusations against the colored French troops brought forward by a certain section of the German press have been found to be generally untrue. These papers have simply used the presence of native French troops in the Rhineland as a pretext to create ill-feeling against France. Any tale of horror, whether true or untrue, would thus serve their purposes. And by carrying on an agitation in England and America, they hope to rouse public opinion to such a pitch that pressure may be brought to bear on France to withdraw her colored troops. This may be the thin end of the wedge to get the other troops out as well.

In conclusion, I will say that the great mass of the Rhineland population is probably living in a more peaceful and satisfactory condition than any other portion of the German people. In fact, many Germans have deliberately come into the zone of occupation and settled down here, since they prefer the greater security and order which the military occupation affords. All the talk and excitement about the colored troops seems to be going on outside the occupied zone, whereas the people within the zone have little or nothing to say on the subject.

(Signed) A. VINTZENS.  
Wiesbaden, November 26, 1920.

## ROCKY PASTURES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a charm in a lonely rocky pasture not excelled—not equalled for some of us—by the more obvious beauty of rich meadows and velvet lawns.

From childhood days I remember the fascination of one such field. I was so small then that the rocks loomed high, like houses and towers and castles, places of retreat when the wind came up from the sea and bent the trees all one way, toward me.

There was another field I greatly loved in those early days, which merged gradually into the forest. There the rocks were not so large, but they were very richly tapestried with moss and lichen. Among them grew kalmia bushes with their wonderful pink blooms, surely among the loveliest and least sung of flowers. I marvel that they have not won more honor, both in poetry and prose, for not only are they lovely in themselves but they are blessed also with a musical name.

Then there was a field back of Fredrickton. One came to it through a winding path among evergreen trees, a wealth of them, and there one drew in deep breaths of invigorating air, and sniffed fresh scents of fir and fern and bracken. That rocky pasture was, I think, pleasantest in late autumn, when the ferns that grew so thickly among the gray rocks had all turned reddish-brown; a marvelously rich warm mass of color they made. The roofs of the little city sleeping below gave a pleasant promise of shelter and warmth. It was good to walk there, a little cold; to watch the chill sunlight fade and the dusk come on; to think with happy anticipation, as we turned toward home, of the lighted windows awaiting us, the warm hearth, and the coziness of the family circle. Then, too, how good at night, just before sleep touched you, to see with closed eyes the chilly hillsides, the gray rocks, the masses of russet fern.

There is another rocky pasture which I learned to love recently. It is the beautiful Kingsmere district, back from the Gattineau. Very high it is, with massive boulders here and there, as well as smaller rocks that serve for seats. The moment I saw it that little field seemed to have some special significance for me. It was a height of land. Short grass covered it; here and there were stately spreading trees; an old road wound through it to some disused mica mines, and silvery particles of mica still powdered the road like fairy stars. Raspberry bushes grew thickly among the rocks, and the dark red berries were in their prime.

Raspberry-red is to me the color of summer, that restful shade that calls to mind old gardens, drowsy nodding roses, deep shadows on the grass, and bird-notes of full-throated content. So much a color can mean, or a few notes of music, or the perfume of an old-fashioned flower.

What was the secret of that rocky pasture's spell? By daylight and by moonlight we found our feet turning there, as the feet of those who go home. That day was not complete in which we did not visit it. It was surely a country of inspiration, a height from which one could see far over hill and dale.

I cannot picture it under a covering of snow, but so it must sleep when the dark winds are unleashed and winter rules the Kingsmere Country. But friendly thoughts go out to it, and spring makes ready an ever-new enchantment. Our rocky pasture awaits us, watched over by the steadfast stars.

**Holiday Greetings**

A GIFT  
SUGGESTION

MAKE A WARM  
FRIEND  
FOR THE HOLIDAYS

**CHASE**

**PLUSH  
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AT THE LEADING STORES

1920

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## COAL PROFITEERING LAID TO OFFICIALS

Senate Committee Informed by Director of American Wholesale Association That Official Knowledge Was Capitalized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—At the time when coal prices had reached their peak, officials of the United States Government took advantage of their knowledge of conditions and the needs of communities and industries to form a coal pool of 450,000 tons which they disposed of at a profit of \$1.50 a ton, turning this single transaction into a net profit to the beneficiaries of \$750,000.

This sensational charge, reflecting on the integrity of persons connected with the government, was made yesterday afternoon before the Senate special committee on production and reconstruction by George H. Cushing, the managing director of the American Wholesale Coal Association, who was the first witness called by the Senate committee.

Mr. Cushing's allegations that officials of the government took advantage of normal conditions and used advance information for speculating in bituminous coal, were made at the opening session of the hearings started with a view of determining the basic facts with regard to the entire coal industry, after digging into the charges of profiteering and practices that are said to have had a baneful effect on the productive energies.

Government Officials Accused

The witness had been called to explain the practices of his own association, and, countered with the charges against governmental officials, he instanced one single deal of which he had knowledge and out of which the sum total of \$750,000 was cleared. He had made his charge after citing that coal is now selling as low as \$2.50 a ton at the mines, and that in some cases coal for export was bought at \$3.50 a ton and sold to European buyers at \$4 a ton.

This statement gave the committee the lead which senators desired in their search for facts relative to the alleged "orgs of profiteering." Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, asked the witness where "these enormous profits made in the last few months had gone," and who had been the beneficiaries of this "rank profiteering."

"In some instances," Mr. Cushing answered, "the railroads made great profits by reselling to themselves, and I know of some government officials who also made huge profits by dealing in coal."

"That is a very serious statement, and the committee will insist that you disclose the names of any officials of this government who may have been involved in this coal business," William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, immediately warned the witness. "I would prefer not naming them," Senator Edge replied. "It is all past history now, and I don't think it points any moral. There is no use to worry about it now."

"Do you really think it fair," continued the Iowa Senator, "for us to leave this matter open after what you have said? If you have any information of officials of this government being implicated in such a business transaction, I do not see why we should not have that information. This applies not only to government officials, but to the railroad men who made huge profits selling to themselves."

Some Names Disclosed

The witness protested that it would hardly be proper for him to name the persons he referred to in open session. At this point, William Calder (R.), Senator from New York and chairman of the committee, moved that the witness be questioned in executive session, so that the committee could learn more of the facts before undertaking to investigate the charges.

The members of the committee questioned the witness for 30 minutes in secret session. He told them that of the men who speculated in bituminous coal to their advantage, some are still in the government service. One of them, he said, is an army officer. Some of them have retired to private life since last summer. He gave the committee one name, and promised to give fuller details after consulting his records.

"The man whose name Mr. Cushing gave to us," said Senator Calder, "is not now in the government service. He informed us that these persons operated in groups, that is, they formed a pool, and being in position where they could get advance information, they bought coal and sold it at great profit. He told us of one pool which involved about 450,000 tons and out of which the group made a profit of \$1.50 a ton. Still another of his charges involves an army officer. There was nothing, he said, to indicate that those involved in this business were in a position where they could influence the priority orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission. I wish also to say, as a result of certain questions asked me, that these charges do not involve either the Department of Justice or the Interstate Commerce Commission."

Inquiry to Be Thorough

Senator Calder added that the committee was determined to go into the charges fully, and he indicated that some of the persons involved will be called before the committee at an early date. Senator Kenyon considered the matter grave, and declared his intention of sifting the facts thoroughly in order to inform the country whether or not there had been men connected with the government who took advantage of conditions in the coal industry to enrich themselves at the expense of the general public.

In the earlier part of the hearing, Mr. Cushing gave the committee details of the activities of the American Wholesale Coal Association, of which he is the chief executive. The association has a membership of 600 wholesale dealers in the principal cities of the country.

The principal feature of this part of the testimony was Mr. Cushing's admission that he was the author of a telegram sent out from Washington last summer, which advised the dealers to refuse to give information to the Department of Justice at the time the department was conducting an inquiry into the coal situation. The telegram, dated July 30, 1920, advised members of the association not to answer a questionnaire sent out by A. Mitchell Palmer, the Attorney-General. The text of the telegram follows:

"Washington, July 30, 1920.  
"Am advised by competent counsel that you need not answer Department of Justice questionnaire. Important you do not disclose name of operator or his price, as it will prove detrimental to your business. Give your own business only if you care to do so. Please disseminate."

"CUSHING."

Defends Warning

Senator Calder asked the witness who the "competent counsel" referred to in the telegram was.

"Stanchfield & Levy of New York," Mr. Cushing answered.

"Did you send that telegram to all of your 600 members?" asked Senator Calder.

"No, sir, only to the directors of the association," the witness replied.

"You say your association tried to keep prices down; now, as a matter of fact, did not that telegram you sent out on July 30 tend to keep prices up?" Senator Edge asked.

"No, sir, it did not. We were simply standing on our legal rights. Mr. Palmer himself afterward admitted that he was wrong in sending out that questionnaire. I showed the telegram to the Attorney-General, and he said it was a proper telegram from a legal standpoint. I did not want our members sent to the penitentiary under such circumstances as that."

CHURCH PEACE UNION

DEFENDS THE JEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Condemnation of the "bitter and unjust propaganda that is being conducted against Jews throughout the world, including our own Jewish fellow countrymen," is expressed by the trustees of The Church Peace Union, composed of members of various religious faiths. The resolutions say in part:

"We accept the evidence of men who because of their high standing and important official relations are in a place where, if there were such a threatened danger to civilization as is charged by these Jew-haters, they would know it. We also accept the unequivocal declaration of Jews whose probity is unimpeachable that there is not and has not been such a conspiracy as alarmists allege, and that the so-called 'protocols of the elders of Zion' are a forgery, as indeed their very character plainly shows them to be."

"At this time of world unrest, when all men of good will should endeavor by every means in their power to allay prejudice and promote the spirit of justice and brotherhood, we deem it peculiarly unfortunate that there should be such an outbreak of fanatical hatred against men and women of an ancient race, many of whom are American citizens like ourselves, and who form a sober, intelligent and trustworthy part of our national population."

"We are confident that the good sense of the American people will not tolerate the course that is being pursued by those who are attempting to raise mob passion and whose propaganda has now reached such proportions that it can no longer be ignored. It is high time that these persons must understand that they have the unqualified condemnation of all fair-minded men."

TOWNS TO RUN RAILWAY

HAMPTON, New Hampshire—The town of Hampton is to try its hand at operating a street railway. The citizens have voted to purchase the Exeter, Hampton & Amesbury Street Railway at a cost not to exceed \$80,000 with the understanding that if the road failed to pay expenses the town of Exeter would make an annual contribution of \$2500 for a term of five years. The road, which is 20 miles in length, was built in 1897 and according to officials has not been a paying proposition for the past 10 years.

## MR. VIVIANI GIVES VIEWS ON LEAGUE

French Delegate to Geneva Regards International Court as Most Important Result of the Recent League Assembly

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—René Viviani, on his return from Geneva, has expressed the highest confidence in the future of the League. There is no doubt that, in spite of the settled opposition of diplomatists wedded to the old school of political thought, France realizes the necessity of preserving the League and attaches most importance to the international court. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor, after inquiry, learns that a welcome change will be extended to all most any changes in the covenant that the United States may desire. While it is hoped to preserve the League, as constituted, instead of creating a new association on nations, drastic revision would be freely consented to. Mr. Viviani himself refers to the supreme interest that France has in a rapprochement with America through the League. That is why amendments were postponed.

The international court, which is believed to be in consonance with American wishes, is regarded by Mr. Viviani as the chief work of the Geneva Assembly. His conception of the League is that of an organ which will express the thoughts of the people without imposing them on the governments. The League is not a super-government. The national parliaments and diplomatic corps would continue, exactly as in the past, to work, but the League would place on a higher plane the great international problems, proclaim the solutions of justice, address itself to the conscience of the people, teach nations to think about foreign affairs and know each other. The moral and intellectual rôle of France would be predominant. Mr. Viviani has returned from Geneva a much more ardent advocate of the League than when he went.

Court Plan Approved

GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday)—(Associated Press)—Twenty-two nations yesterday signed the protocol giving executive approval to the League plan for an international court of justice. Four countries, Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark and Salvador, agreed to compulsory arbitration. When the parliaments of the signatory nations ratify the protocol the court will immediately become operative.

Inasmuch as the majority of the nations which signed did so only after consultation with the governments and parties, the League officials believe that the approval of the parliaments will soon follow. The delegates who signed expressed the hope that the United States would at least give executive approval, notwithstanding the fact that it is not a member of the League. They point out that such action by the United States would materially strengthen the court's chances of success and encourage all nations to adhere to the court. The American Government, it is added, could give executive approval by sending a representative to Geneva to sign the protocol, then place the matter before the Senate for final acceptance.

The countries and the order in which they signed follow: Portugal, Greece, Paraguay, Japan, Uruguay, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, Salvador, South Africa, China, Poland, Brazil, New Zealand, Norway, Denmark, Holland, India, Italy, France, Great Britain, and Panama.

OFFICIALS INDICTED

IN LIQUOR CASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Seventy-six indictments have been returned by the Lake County grand jury at Waukegan, which charge several city officials of Waukegan and North Chicago, as well as owners of saloons and soft drink parlors, with being involved in liquor traffic and gambling in the North Shore towns. The indictments marked the beginning of a campaign announced by A. V. Smith, state's attorney, to rid the county of law-breakers.

Thomas Tyrrell, nominal head of the Waukegan police department; E. C. Mead, Mayor of North Chicago, and John Nelson, justice of the peace, will be arraigned at an early session of the Circuit Court on charges of misconduct in office. It is alleged that these officials sanctioned open violation of the law by protecting those who paid a certain amount at specified intervals.

Announcement of the indictments has been followed by the resignation of Ralph J. Dady, assistant state's attorney, who charges that law violators are being notified in advance as to the proposed activities of the state's attorney.

MILITARY TRAINING

IN SCHOOLS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Repeal of the state public school military training law is favored by the joint legislative committee on education. During recent hearings conducted by the committee throughout the State, much opposition to the law was heard. It has not been enforced as generally upon the young men at work as those at school, and it is said to be breaking down discipline rather than building it up. A bill to repeal it, but to retain the physical and health training law, will probably be presented to the Legislature in January.

The law attempts to bar out from public or private schools or colleges all boys more than 16 and less than 19 years of age who do not hold certificates granted by the military training commission showing that they have complied with the requirements of three hours military training a week, or have been properly exempted. There was considerable difficulty about enrollment of the boys last December, and since then numbers of them have not reported for military training.

PACKERS ASK MORE

TIME ON STOCKYARDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Counsel for Swift & Co. and Armour & Co. asked Justice Mendell P. Stafford of the District Supreme Court yesterday to approve a plan for disposition of their stockyard interests similar to that proposed by F. H. Prince & Co., Boston bankers, and to give the companies time in which to find a new buyer in place of the Boston firm, which has withdrawn its offer.

The court also was asked to take into consideration the condition of the money market, counsel declaring that it would be difficult to dispose of the property now except at a great reduction from the \$40,000,000 value. They said the sale plan proposed was feasible, despite the government's opposition, but conceded that it would have to be modified.

The government has asked that trustees be named to sell the stockyard property and supporting this proposal government counsel opposed the request to extend time for a new purchaser, saying that 10 months had elapsed and no constructive plan to divest the packers of control had been brought forward.

WORKERS TRY TO STOP LAY-OFF

GREAT FALLS, Montana—Proposal that 450 employees of the Great Northern Railroad shops here each work shorter hours to save 60 of their number from being laid off entirely was made by the men themselves in a communication sent to the Great Northern headquarters in St. Paul, Minnesota, yesterday. The 60 men were laid off.

ANTI-GAMBLING DEMAND

NEWPORT, Kentucky—Hundreds of men and women marched to the City Hall yesterday and demanded of officials that gambling be suppressed and the city rid of gamblers.

## AMNESTY URGED ON SENATE COMMITTEE

Samuel Gompers and Others Support Resolution Calling for Release of Those Convicted for Verbal Offenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The fight for release of political prisoners held for violations of the Espionage Act during the period of the war was carried to Congress yesterday. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, appeared before a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee and urged passage of the France resolution, which directs the President and the Attorney-General to release prisoners convicted on "words spoken or written."

The pending bill was introduced by Joseph I. France (R.), Senator from Maryland, at the request of Mr. Gompers, who sought in the hearing to differentiate sharply between the people convicted merely for oral or written offenses under the act and those who sought by concrete acts of hostility to the government to hamper the progress of American arms in the world war.

Labor Bodies for Bill

John Sullivan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City, and treasurer of the Central Labor Bodies Conference for Amnesty to Political Prisoners, favored immediate enactment of the France bill, as did Mrs. Lucy Robins, executive secretary of the conference.

Senator France spoke in favor of the bill, while other senators, including Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, sought to establish that the value of the law itself should not be minimized as a war emergency measure. The enacting clause of the bills says:

"That we recommend to the President of the United States, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of War a careful consideration of the propriety, advisability, and wisdom of granting immediate pardon and amnesty to all prisoners whose religious, political or economic beliefs, only, as expressed in words spoken or written, formed the basis of their prosecution, trial or imprisonment under the said Espionage Act and the act amendatory thereof."

In supporting the bill Mr. Gompers took the position that the measure was entirely opposed to the genius of American institutions. The American Federation of Labor, he said, in its annual convention last June, had strongly endorsed the repeal of this measure and the release of the political prisoners held under it.

Law Grates on Americans

"The American Federation of Labor," said Mr. Gompers, "has been a staunch advocate of the institutions upon which our republic is founded. The Espionage Law was from its inception one that grated on the man who is a real American believing in American principles. Its very name is offensive to the real American believing in the freedom and the liberty bequeathed by American institutions."

"Would men who, during the war, urged revolution and armed violence against the United States Government to prevent it from going to war be embraced by the purpose of this resolution?" asked William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah.

"Emphatically no," Mr. Gompers answered, "the Senator need not be

told that the very men he refers to sought and are still seeking to destroy the American Federation of Labor."

"This act," continued Mr. Gompers, "is absolutely un-American, and even if it was essential during the war, the necessity for it has long passed." "Under this resolution would draft dodgers or slackers be immune?" Senator King asked.

Senator Walsh Defends Act

"I am not sure," answered Mr. Gompers, "but I don't think they would be. I must confess I haven't given the matter the consideration it deserves. The courts can deal with the men guilty of moral turpitude. For them we have no sympathy, but what we want is to get absolutely out of the war. I do not think this bill applies to those who evaded military duty."

Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, said that he was in sympathy with the aim of the resolution but was opposed to the denunciation of the Espionage Act, as he believed Congress had merely done its duty in enacting it.

"I am quite in sympathy with the principle of the resolution," said Mr. Walsh, "and unless I change my mind I shall give it my support; but I object to the general denunciation of the Espionage Act. I think Congress did its simple duty in writing it into our war statutes. The necessity for it may have passed, but there should not be any sweeping or hasty repeal of all the provisions of the act."

Section 2 of the France resolution expresses grave doubt of the constitutionality of the act. This section should be eliminated from the bill, Senator Sterling suggested.

Case of Mr. Debs

The witnesses before the committee made special reference to the case of Eugene V. Debs, now imprisoned in Atlanta. Mrs. Robins declared that Mr. Debs had already suffered enough for "giving expressions to his opinions during the war."

Maj. Richard C. Tolman, formerly connected with the chemical warfare service of the United States Army, also put in a plea for the release of Mr. Debs.

"There are many men still confined in prison for no other offense than having given utterance to their opinions," said Major Tolman.

"Cite an instance of that," Senator Sterling demanded.

"Debs," the witness replied.

"Are you familiar with the circumstances attending the conviction of Debs?" the South Dakota Senator continued. "The country was at war and the very life of the American Nation was at stake and yet Debs was convicted—and his conviction was sustained by the United States Supreme Court—of inciting evasion of the military duty imposed by the war upon the American people and urging obstruction to the draft act passed by the representatives of the American people in Congress."

"It is a crime to keep a man like Debs in jail," Mrs. Robins put in.

"Does your appeal apply to men like Haywood and others affiliated with the I. W. W.?" asked Senator Sterling. "I don't know," Mrs. Robins replied, "except that we feel that those convicted of mere expression of opinion should not be kept in prison."

CALIFORNIA CANNING RECORD

SAN FRANCISCO, California—With a production of canned fruit and vegetables last year valued at \$108,096,675, California's canning industry overtops that of any other state in the Union, and her total pack equals, if not exceeds, the packs of all other states combined. Only petroleum, with a production of \$133,000,000 in 1919, brings more wealth to California than the canning industry.

## SUDDEN RAISING OF TARIFFS IN SPAIN

Practical Exclusion of Many Imports Indicates That Rumored Commercial Entente With Britain Not Contemplated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Recent reports in the American press of a Spanish commercial entente with Great Britain found no confirmation here. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor made inquiries at the Foreign Office and could elicit no information on the subject there, or in other departments, while the section of the Department of Overseas Trade particularly dealing with Spain stated that the reverse of an entente had recently taken place, as Spain had considerably increased her import duties in order to prevent the heavy influx of foreign goods, which combined with the sudden shutting down of Spanish exports after the conclusion of the world war, has produced considerable unemployment and unrest.

Trade Boom in War

During the war, Spanish manufacturers were supplying the Allies with a large volume of manufactured articles, and an influential Spanish authority here informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the present Labor troubles in Spain can be traced directly to the result of trade resuming its pre-war conditions. Trade unions and workers have been manifesting considerable restlessness due to the high cost of living and unemployment.

This restlessness has been further accentuated by propaganda carried on by German and Russian agents among the Spanish workers, who have proved a fruitful field for the sowing of Communist doctrines.

The Spanish working class sees only the immediate causes of the high cost of living and does not realize that the present conditions of unemployment are the natural outcome of Great Britain, France and Italy once more resuming production and, by exporting to the whole world, entering the field as strenuous competitors of Spanish manufacturers.

Under pressure from the trade unions and Labor leaders, the government has deemed it advisable to shut out foreign manufactures to protect Spanish industry. It is learned, and the government has placed a high tariff wall against almost all imported goods. This tariff ranges as high as 300 per cent ad valorem on certain manufactured articles, such as statuary and jewelry.

Contracts Canceled

Practically all outstanding contracts between the commercial houses of Spain and merchants of other countries have been canceled, as it is found almost impossible to import into Spain in the face of these high tariffs. This means in effect that Spain is practically debarred from importation of all manufactured articles, and even of some raw materials. Spanish merchants, the informant stated, were given only about a fortnight to make arrangements to meet the new conditions arising from the imposition of this tariff, and all goods arriving after November 28 were subject to new duties.

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BCECCXXXI

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WATCHES and CLOCKS  
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OF SUPREME QUALITY

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For Holiday Giving  
and for New Year's Wear

ISN'T every woman pleased when she opens a red-ribboned, gaily-sealed package and discovers a dainty hand-made blouse or a Georgette creation to wear with her new winter suit? There couldn't be an answer other than "Yes." Gift-choosing is made easy the moment one gets a glimpse of these exclusive blouse models.

**Hand-Embroidered Blouses 7.50**  
Hand-made, hand-embroidered, frilled blouses; also models Filet lace trimmed; hand drawn design on frill with small embroidered dots. (Sketched.)

**Filet Lace Trimmed Blouses 10.00**  
Hand-made, square neck model with vestee topped with wide Filet lace; collar hand-embroidered and edged with real Filet and hemstitching. (Sketched.)

**Georgette Blouses 15.00**  
Hand-embroidered, real lace-trimmed Georgette blouses in flesh, white, and bisque; square and high neck models.

**Dimity Blouses 5.00**  
Tailored Dimity Sport Blouses; tucked front; rolling collar and cuffs edged with tiny flutings.

**Crepe de Chine Blouses 12.50**  
Tailored model of crepe de chine made with smart fluting on collar, front and cuffs; tucked front; bisque color. A delightful gift blouse.

**Hand-Made Blouses 5.75**  
Hand-made batiste blouses; frill models and models attractively trimmed with real Filet lace.

Blouse Section—Main Floor

**E. T. SLATTERY CO.**  
Tremont Street, Opposite Boston Common  
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A Glove Certificate Meets With Sure Approval



RAILROADS ACCUSED  
BY LABOR LEADER

President of Machinists Association Urges Veto of Amendment to Transportation Act—Fraud on People Is Alleged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Formal request was made of President Wilson yesterday by William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, to veto an amendment to the transportation act deferring until 1922 the operation of a section of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act which provides that railroads may not purchase equipment and other supplies from concerns which they control, without supervision and sanction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Railroad employees have called attention to the policy on several railroad systems of leasing their shops to alleged independent contractors, though actually the shops are said to be under the same control as the railroads. Not only does this make added profits possible, the employees have contended, but it takes away certain safeguards of railroad labor.

## Excessive Profits Charged

"This amendment simply legalizes a great deal of the American public," said Mr. Johnston. "In filing this protest it is our purpose to afford the President an opportunity to exercise his constitutional right to protect the people against the disastrous effects of a measure which has been slipped through both houses without debate and without the members having had a chance to ascertain what was back of the legislation."

"It is amazing that such a resolution, permitting great railroad interests another year of unlimited opportunity to prey upon the public, could have been passed without debate, without any information as to the sinister intent being allowed to leak out to the public. The very fact that only a half dozen members of the Senate were present when it passed renders an opportunity to reconsider the matter essential."

"Section 10 of the Clayton act is one of the most important pieces of protective legislation ever adopted by the representatives of the American people. It has been the established custom for railroad officials and directors to be heavily interested in concerns from which railroads buy their supplies and equipment. Through private deals by these boards of directors and officials, free from the public scrutiny, prices were paid which netted millions of dollars of profit to these railroad interests. By Section 10 of the Clayton act, Congress, in 1914, intended to forbid these acts of piracy."

"When this act was passed it was the small stockholders who were protected against such deals, from which they alone suffered. But today, under the guaranteed returns of the Cummins-Esch bill, every family in the country must be protected, for every family is assessed to pay the bill."

## Proof Said to Be Available

Mr. Johnston further asserted that this resolution had been put through at a time when the railroads had given definite evidence of their intention to use exemption from the law as a means to defraud the public. "Recent deals," he claimed, "between railroads and equipment concerns with which they are allied, have come to light. These have involved unwarranted charges for the repair of locomotives and cars which will mount up into tens of millions of dollars. This money has been extracted from the public."

"This is not mere hearsay. Evidence as to these contracts, through which enormous profits have been realized, is at present in the possession of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This shows that work has been charged for at rates two, three and four times legitimate costs as shown by the actual cost of similar work in railroad shops."

"With such evidence before us, we are certain that if the American public had been given a chance to express itself, every real representative of the people in the Senate and in the House of Representatives would have been lined up against the passage of this sinister measure."

## No Increase in Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Official figures from the Interstate Commerce Commission do not indicate any improvement in operating efficiency under private management as compared with government operation, but rather the reverse, for even though rates and fares have been largely increased, the ratio of operating expenses to operating income is consistently higher, both for October, 1920, and for the ten months ending with October, 1920, than for the corresponding periods of 1919. In 1919 all operation was under federal control, but from March to September 1 private management was in effect with a federal guarantee, and since September 1 private management has been in effect with the increased rates. The six months under the federal guarantee made by far the worst showing of any such period since federal control began during the war.

There has been a notable improvement in railway statistics since the higher rate schedules became effective, but in each of the four districts into which the United States is divided for making up railway statistics the ratio of operating expenses increased under private control. The best record for October has been made in the eastern district, where the ratio under

government operation was 83.98 for October, 1919, and has now increased only to 84.93. The worst record for the 10 months period was made in this same district, however, the ratio having passed 100 per cent, whereas a year ago it was only 97.01 per cent.

NEW IMMIGRATION  
LAW NOT EXPECTED

Senate Probably Will Move so Carefully as to Prevent Action at This Session—Subcommittee to Investigate First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The prospect for enactment of emergency immigration legislation in this session of Congress is growing slimmer every day. The stampede that started in the House when Congress came into session has not extended into the United States Senate and it is indicated now that that body will not legislate without first making a full inquiry into the facts of the situation and all its collateral aspects.

The Senate Immigration Committee met yesterday to consider what steps ought to be taken. The decision of the committee was to postpone action for the time being. It appointed a subcommittee to report on the facts. This committee will open hearings on the immigration question on January 3. The probability is that the hearings will be drawn out to a time when the pressure of the appropriation bills will minimize the chances of passing emergency legislation.

The committee will call before it Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington, who is chairman of the House committee that framed the emergency bill passed by the House. Senators are expected to ask him to go into the reasons for the legislation and to present the facts on which the emergency claim is based. Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner-General of Immigration, will also be asked to testify before the committee. Mr. Caminetti is now in Europe, where he is making a survey of labor conditions with a view of ascertaining the probable extent of immigration to the United States in the next 12 months. Representative Johnson issued a statement yesterday calling attention to the fact that three steamers due in New York today carry more than 3000 steerage passengers. He claims that the rate now is something like 30,000 immigrants in 10 days and estimates that the immigration tide for 1922 will reach 1,500,000.

NEW RULING URGED  
ON JAMAICA GINGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Legislation placing Jamaica ginger under the head of intoxicating liquor is recommended by the Boston licensing board in its annual report. "Since prohibition went into effect," says the report, "sales of Jamaica ginger have greatly increased. This extract contains about 90 per cent alcohol; it is manufactured in large quantities; its sale is very profitable, and the temptation to sell it at retail by grocers, fruit and confectionary dealers, common victuallers and others is great."

"The widespread and persistent drinking of Jamaica ginger has been called to the attention of the board repeatedly by licensees and by the police. Its effect upon those drinking it is much worse than that of ordinary intoxicating liquor. Its use is furtive and difficult to detect by those managing licensed places."

"Under the present law anyone may sell Jamaica ginger for non-beverage purposes, and it is only where proof is found that it was sold for beverage purposes that conviction can be obtained. As a cover, there is now in use in some places a form of receipt to be signed by the buyer stating that he desires Jamaica ginger for medicinal use. Drastic action is necessary to prevent the present dangerous and irresponsible sale of Jamaica ginger as a beverage."

## TEXTILE CONFERENCE

FALL RIVER, Massachusetts—Representatives of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association and of the Textile Council will meet today for discussion of the wage question. Recently the manufacturers announced that until a further conference with the employees' representatives the scale of wages in force during the last six months would remain unchanged. The conference set for tomorrow is regarded as likely to result in final wage action in view of the recent announcement by manufacturers in other mill centers of a reduction of 22 1/2 per cent.

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Soup

Sure to taste good, no matter whether they are meat soups, vegetable soups, or cream soups, if you add

ALL SAUCE

RESTRICTION SEEN  
ON SOVIET TRADE

Attitude of Treasury Department Toward Gold Imports Said by Russians to Offset Raising of Ban on Gold Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Much interest has developed in Russian trade prospects since the announcement by the Treasury Department on Monday that restrictions on exports of gold coin, bullion and currency to Russia, and on trading in rubles, would be removed, but it was said yesterday at the Treasury Department that federal assay offices would not assay gold from Soviet Russia. Representatives of the Soviet Bureau in New York City, here in connection with the Martens case, felt that this, in effect, constituted a restriction as important as those removed.

Government officials disclaimed any knowledge as to the amount of gold in Soviet Russia and available for use in trade. It was generally recognized that so far as the United States is concerned, if trade with Russia is undertaken it will be for gold rather than raw materials, since Russia can hardly supply any such goods for export that cannot be obtained quite as well in the United States.

For example, Italy and probably some other countries of Europe have been reported trading for Russian wheat, but the United States will have a surplus of wheat for export. Italy and the other countries are in an entirely different position, since their need is immediate and for commodities, not gold. The flax available in Russia was said by officials here yesterday to be not suitable for such uses as it would be desired to put it to here.

European countries which need Russian raw materials and are not so distant from Russia as the United States, have considerably more incentive for trade than has this country, since all that the United States wants from Russia is gold. Obviously the great resource of Russia is the country's productive capacity, not its supply of bullion, and for that reason trade with the United States probably will languish for a time. Whether the policy of the United States, which has been much less eager to trade with Russia than have been European countries, has been due in part to this condition is of course problematical.

At the Department of Labor yesterday it was announced that Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative of the Soviet Republic, would be formally surrendered to the department on January 3, and that a deportation order would then be entered. It was the opinion of Immigration Bureau officials that Mr. Martens would appeal to the courts through habeas corpus proceedings, but counsel for Mr. Martens said that this would depend upon instructions from Moscow.

## Chinese-British Plan

Coordinated Trade Arrangement with \$5,000,000 Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Large British interests have formulated plans for the launching of a big Chinese-British trade corporation, with a capital of \$5,000,000, which will have eight directors, four British and four Chinese, for the purpose of utilizing to the fullest extent the raw material of China in the industrial development of the country. The corporation will set up branch factories in China, and the reserve capital of the Chinese merchant classes will be drawn into the contemplated pool. The project has the approval of the Chinese Government and of the British

Legation in Peking, and Chinese citizens of political prominence and knowledge of commercial and financial affairs have interested themselves in the undertaking. It is pointed out that under the conditions hitherto obtaining, a purely British company, under British registration, cannot operate or own property beyond the limits of treaty ports. The joint enterprise will obviate the difficulty, which, it is claimed, has interfered with the industrial development of China.

The chief rôle of the corporation, its promoters assert, will be to provide the organization, skilled management, business methods, and knowledge of foreign markets, which the Chinese lack. The Chinese would supply the capital, knowledge of local conditions, mining and other rights, and political influence. The proposed corporation's articles would give it a very wide latitude, Article Five reading:

"The corporation's business shall be to finance, manage, undertake, or participate in industrial and commercial enterprises of all kinds; to act as intermediaries or agents for the purchase or sale of securities and for commercial and industrial business of all kinds; and to deal in, and hold stocks of all kinds, and bonds."

## Japanese-German Trade Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Halleck A. Butts, United States trade commissioner at Tokyo, in a report to the Commerce Department yesterday, stated that an economic relationship is growing between Japan and Germany. Japan is seeking sources of raw materials in order to bring her manufacturing facilities to such a stage of development that she can support her large population by her manufacturing activities.

Germany, relying upon Asia and Africa for raw materials to a very large extent, Japan is looking to Germany, the report says, for technical assistance in carrying forward her industrial development. The report stated that recent activities of Germans in Japan indicate that both Japan and Germany realize the mutual advantage of combining German technical aid with the Japan supply of labor. Solution of Japan's industrial problems would seem to be in sight, the report indicates, if such a scheme could be worked out.

HIGH COAL PRICES  
LAID TO SPECULATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

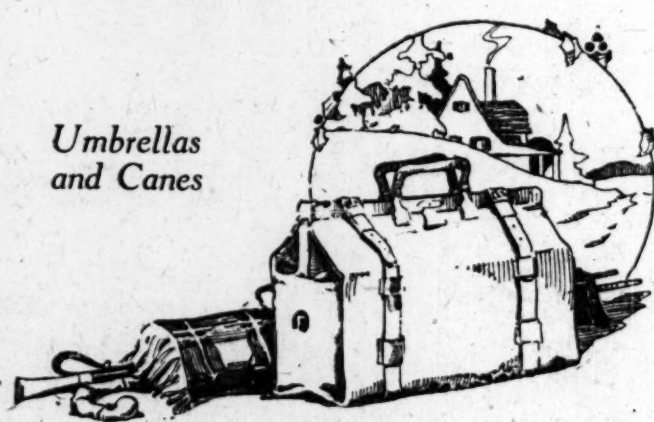
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Speculators who make a practice of buying back the same coal that they sell and too many middlemen between producer and consumer, are held to be responsible for the prevailing high cost of coal, according to a statement of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, made in reply to the United Improvement Association. The cost of anthracite at the mines at the present time is \$8 a ton, says the commission. This applies to 75 per cent of the output. Coal companies operating as "independents," the statement says, are responsible for some coal getting into the hands of speculators dealing in coal without contracts from consumers.

"Efforts of the commission to ascertain actual production costs of coal at the mines, has failed, the commission having been informed by the Federal Trade Commission that all attempts to get the producers to furnish this information have been met with refusals, and the Federal Trade Commission has confessed itself powerless to compel compliance with its request."

"Transportation charges to Boston from the mines amount to \$4.75 by rail, and \$5.50 by tidewater. Coal which is not handled by speculators at the mines goes, in some cases, directly from the producing company to the retailer, but this occurs in only a few instances. The ordinary channel of distribution is through a wholesaler, who takes a profit of 10 to 25 cents per ton."

## A. SHUMAN &amp; CO.

Umbrellas  
and Canes



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Boston  
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THE SERVICE STORE

Store Open This Week Until 6:30.

CALIFORNIA VOTERS  
FAVOR INITIATIVE

That Measure One of the Few Ratified at Recent General Election—University Forces Aid in Defeating Tax Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—California at the recent election defeated most of the referendum for remedial amendments by a decided vote. An exception was the initiative and referendum, which escaped the general fate by a safe majority. The ratification of that amendment is all the more surprising when it is recalled that the attack was camouflaged by being called an anti-single tax measure. This goes to prove that the initiative and referendum as a method of effecting legislation is safely rooted in the consciousness of the people of this State and was not to be overturned by a temporary political upheaval.

The single tax itself went down to defeat, but the single tax organization feels that the very size and importance of the organized opposition which it had proved the growth of single tax sentiment in California. The Real Estate Association, which is responsible for the opposition to both measures, will seek to change the Constitution, it is reported, at the next session of the Legislature, so that the initiative cannot be invoked to change the system of taxation.

The legal fraternity and trust companies succeeded in defeating the community property amendment. It is probable that the women will again seek relief, at the coming session of the Legislature, from the discriminatory law against women in the distribution of community property.

## Liquor Forces Active

San Francisco's 65,000 "wet" majority defeated the Harrie Prohibition Enforcement Act. Practically every other county in the State gave the Harrie bill a majority. The publicity of the Anti-Saloon League was not sufficient to refute, until too late, propaganda sent out by the Grape Growers Association and the "whiskey ring." The revelation in the "whiskey ring" scandal is only now uncovering the sinister influence which was at work against the Harrie bill, and about whose pernicious activities there was very little suspicion.

The tremendous vote given the anti-alien land law amendment is permitting the Japanese Exclusion League to move forward in its constructive plan for carrying out the provisions of the amendment, confident of the support of the people of the State.

Another alien measure which car-

ried was the Alien Poll Tax Act, which will compel every adult alien to pay a \$4 poll tax levied by the Legislature, and which will be applied to the school fund in the county in which it is collected.

One of the hardest fought battles of the campaign was the State University amendment. It was defeated by less than 5000 votes. This amendment was an attempt on the part of the university to return to the old ad valorem tax of 10 years ago as a source of revenue. At present the university presents its budget, with other state institutions, to the Legislature. The ad valorem tax plan was a direct tax from the people, and would have rendered the university independent of the Legislature or the auditing of its accounts by the State Board of Control.

## Entire Force Enlisted

The university used its student body, its faculty, its publicity department, and its president, in an effort to carry the amendment. It was opposed by the State Board of Education, the State Board of Control, and the ever-increasing public sentiment which opposed what it claimed was the growing autocracy of the government of the university as expressed by the policy of its regents.

It is claimed that the tendency of the University of California has been toward separation from state control. The campaign brought out the apparent lack of cooperation between the university and the normal and elemental schools of the State, evidenced in the increase of its research department, and in its failure to increase its educational institutions. The university played a leading part in defeating the anti-vaccination and the anti-visitation measures. It claimed that the anti-visitation amendment would interfere with the research work of the university in the use of serum and in animal experimentation. Had the anti-visitation measure carried, the university would have been compelled, as is the case in all other schools in the State, to grant exemptions from vaccination to students on demand of parents.

## CLOTHING ON PIECE WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Members of the Clothing Manufacturers Association of Boston have voted unanimously that all shops be put on a piece-work basis with a reduction of rates amounting to an average of about 22 1/2 per cent. The new schedule is expected to go into effect the first of the year. "The change from week work to piece work," says a statement issued by the manufacturers, "will enable the average skilled worker to receive at the end of the week as many dollars as he has been able to earn under the week-work system with gross underproduction. The new rates are from 150 to 200 per cent higher than those paid in 1914."

MAINE INCREASES  
WATER POWER USE

Development of Power Should Precede Coming of Industries and Not Await Them Says Manager of Power Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Waterville News Office

WATERVILLE, Maine—With the exception of the steam railroads and the saw and paper mills, water power is practically turning all the wheels of Maine, according to Walter S. Wyman, general manager of the Central Maine Power Company. The future he thinks, will show a still further increase in the use of water power.

"Compared with some of the other states," said Mr. Wyman, "Maine has a comparatively small amount of power that can be developed cheap enough to be used at the present time. There are at least four states that have a greater development than Maine and many others that have as much. For instance, New York State has 5,000,000 horsepower than can be used without destroying the scenic beauty in Niagara Falls. In Maine there is in power that might be used with reasonable saving over the cost of coal about 700,000 horsepower, principally concentrated on the Saco, Androscoggin, Kennebec, Penobscot, St. Croix and St. John rivers. This would cost \$125 per horsepower to develop as compared with Alabama's \$50 per horsepower."

"The proper manner for the development of water power, would be to have it ready for the industries to use, so that a manufacturer could be told that he could have the power tomorrow or just as soon as his factory was built. As long as the power is undeveloped it doesn't mean much to the ordinary manufacturer. On the Androscoggin, Penobscot and Kennebec rivers and branches there is about 271,000 horse power developed and in use now, and on all the other rivers and branches in the state, about 111,000 horse power."

"The high price of coal has done a great deal to stimulate water power and bring about its use in places where coal could have been more easily used. The state that has water power has a distinct advantage over the states without it, as compared with five years ago. We have a thing that in time should make Maine a much larger industrial community than it is now. The price of developing water power is probably decreasing due to the improvements in the design of hydro-electrical apparatus and the installation of larger units. As the price of labor goes down, as it is believed it will, with present and future improvements, it will be possible to develop water power at a much less cost than before the war."

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## AS ITALY SEES THE GREEK ELECTIONS

Italians Said to Be Unanimously Opposed to Former Premier as an Alleged Obstacle to Their Aspirations in Levant

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Italy is the only allied country which has welcomed the fall of Mr. Venizelos. Upon this point there has been no difference of opinion in the Italian press, although the comments ranged from mild expressions of satisfaction to the frank declaration of the Nationalist organ that in him Italy had lost "an enemy." This attitude, regrettable as it seems to Anglo-Saxons, who saw in the fallen Greek statesman the greatest man produced by modern Greece in her hundred years of existence, and a true friend of Great Britain, was anticipated by every one who had followed the course of Italo-Greek relations since they first became strained by the occupation of the 13 islands of the southern Sporades by the Italians in the summer of 1912 during the Libyan war.

Prior to that time they had been normal and even cordial: King George I had visited Rome, King Victor Emmanuel III had visited Athens, and nowhere were the Italian victories over the Turks in the last months of 1911 more heartily welcomed than in Greece. But from the following summer, when it had become apparent that the Italian landing in the Dodecanese meant not autonomy but a prolonged occupation, Greek opinion began to be alarmed. There followed the Greek triumphs in the first Balkan war of 1912, and in the second Balkan war against the Bulgarians in 1913, which greatly increased Greek territory and prestige and altered completely the balance of power in the Near East.

### Italian Expansion Plans

Meanwhile, Italian nationalism, born in the year of the Libyan war, had begun to detect in Greece, and more particularly in her chief exponent, Mr. Venizelos, a possible rival to the new plans of Italian expansion in Asia Minor and Northern Epirus. Greece, it was noted, possessed the third largest mercantile marine in the Mediterranean, her sons were excellent men of business, her commercial ramifications covered the Levant. For these reasons Italian opinion had hoped for the triumph of Bulgaria in the war of 1913, and was surprised at the supposed invincible Bulgars. Then came the European war, in which, while Italy remained for nine months neutral, Mr. Venizelos made no secret of his desire to intervene upon the side of the Allies.

The "secret" treaty of London of April 26, 1915, complicated the situation by assigning to Italy "entire sovereignty" over the Dodecanese, despite its overwhelmingly Greek population—a concession, for which Italy's conditional pledge to offer no opposition to "the division of northern and southern Albania" (i. e., Northern Epirus) between Montenegro, Serbia, and Greece, seemed to Greek eyes an inadequate compensation. To Italian nationalism, unsentimental and sternly "practical," it seemed desirable, from the Italian standpoint, that Greece should keep out of the war, because, in that case, she would have no claim upon the gratitude of the Allies who would then bestow all the rewards upon Italy for having, in May, 1915, come to their assistance.

### On the Side of Constantine

Count Borsare, then Italian Minister at Athens, where he had succeeded the Philhellene, Marquess Carucci, was throughout on the side of King Constantine and out of sympathy with the Venizelist policy of the British and French governments. Italy, not being one of the three "protecting powers," which had presided over the birth of the Greek Kingdom in 1832, naturally took no part in the detestment of King Constantine in 1917. Even before that event, when Mr. Venizelos had formed his independent government at Salonika and sent his diplomatic representatives to the allied capitals, the then Italian Government refused to have any relations with Mr. Alexandris, his envoy to Rome, whereas Great Britain and France officially recognized Mr. Kaklamanos and Mr. Romano, his emissaries respectively to London and Paris. No Italian journal ever mentioned the existence of Mr. Alexandris during the six months of his stay in Rome, until the fall of King Constantine.

There followed Mr. Venizelos' extraordinary successes at the Paris Conference, which coincided and while in Italy contrasted with the achievements of the Italian delegates, Mr. Orlando and Baron Sonnino. While Mr. Tittoni, Baron Sonnino's successor, who negotiated with Mr. Venizelos the arrangement for the cession of all the Dodecanese, except Rhodes, chivalrously admitted the great Greek statesman's ability, other persons continued to represent him as the enemy of Italy, because he had done, as every statesman should, the best for his own country. An attempt which he had made at Salonika to explain in the columns of the Milanese "Secolo," that his policy had always been friendly to Italy, was, owing to the censorship then prevalent (but now abolished), not allowed to be published in that journal for six months, and he had to resort to a private letter to Mr. Nitti (not yet Premier) as the vehicle for the manifestation of his friendly Italian policy. Some Italians, however, who had been employed in Athens, testified in his favor, and pointed out that, in the reorganization of Greece, he had assigned a share to Italian, as well as

British and French, technical experts. Moreover, in 1912, during the first Balkan war, he had prevented King Constantine (then Crown Prince) from continuing his march on Valona, because Mr. Giotiti (then Premier) had told the Greek Minister in Rome that Valona was an Italian interest, and therefore not to be touched, if Greece wished to remain on good terms with Italy. Indeed, Mr. Venizelos went further than that: in 1914 he ceded to Albania the islet of Saseno, in the Bay of Valona (the only Albanian territory now held by Italy), although that islet had formed part of the Ionian Islands, and, with them, had been given by Great Britain to Greece in 1864. This he did to please Italy.

### Greek Princes in Italy

Anti-Venizelist feeling became more obvious when, in the autumn of the present year, the brothers of King Constantine, Princes Andrew and Christopher, with their respective wives and their sisters, the Grand Duchesses Marie of Russia, took up their abode in Rome. The exiled princes disposed of large funds, for the wife of Prince Christopher was an American, Mrs. Leeds. They went out into aristocratic society, they were received in private audience by the Pope, and their views began to filter into the press, already predisposed for the above reasons of policy, in favor of King Constantine. Mr. Gounaris, the leader of the opposition to Mr. Venizelos, had long resided at Siena after his escape from his internment in Corsica and his tedious sojourn in Sardina, and round him a Royalist "Cave of Adullam" had formed. Meanwhile, the expensive royalist propaganda flooded journalists and politicians with pamphlets, endeavoring to prove that the former King had never been a Germanophile—a theory difficult to substantiate in view of his published telegrams, notably that of New Year's Day, 1917, congratulating the then Kaiser on his defeat of the Rumanians and wishing him further victories in the new year!

When the news of the Greek elections reached Italy there was a general feeling of contentment, mixed with comments upon the Venizelist attitude of the Allies. The Greek Royalists have reciprocated these expressions of Italian sympathy, and official Italy has abstained from joining Great Britain and France in any intervention against King Constantine. Here, then, and not for the first time, there is a divergence of views between Italy and her allies on the Greek question.

### British "Designs"

To speak plainly, Italy saw behind Mr. Venizelos British designs in the Near East, while, as the Italian cession of Rhodes to Greece has been made contingent upon the British cession of Cyprus, and Great Britain is unlikely to cede Cyprus to a Germanophile government at Athens, Italian policy has a further motive for wishing to see Mr. Venizelos out of office. These things are natural, given the prevalence of what the Germans called "Realpolitik" over sentiment in Italy. Besides, the question of Northern Epirus has not yet been settled, and it is possible that the Italians may find the new Greek Government more pliable in this matter than the old. Anyhow, it is desirable to realize that the Greek situation is very differently regarded in Rome than in the other allied capitals.

It was foreseen here, but not elsewhere, and this foresight was perhaps partly due to the wish being father to the thought, Italy does not wish to have a greater Greece upon her path; it must be remembered that her geographical position is difficult. But there is an aspect of the question which Italian critics have not considered. Supposing Germany were to recover her predominance at Athens, what about Trieste and the German-speaking part of the South Tyrol, now annexed to Italy? Will King Constantine and his Germanophile advisers be above a deal with Germany at Italy's expense?

### ONTARIO TO ASSIST FARM LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CHATHAM, Ontario—To obtain from the British Isles a due share of suitable farm labor for Ontario and devise means of keeping these immigrants "down on the farm" instead of letting them drift to the cities, is the chief aim of the year set up by the Associated Boards of Trade of the western section of the Province at their annual meeting recently. To bring about the desired result, the Immigration Association has been formed and appeals will be made to the provincial government and minor organizations of the Province for assistance. The government has given assent to the working out of the idea provided it does not involve great expense to the government, and it is now planned to have county councils, chambers of commerce, and farmers clubs share in the financial outlay involved in establishing immigration centers in various municipalities and in financing the bringing out of the desired class of men with their families. The primary object of the whole plan is to promote agricultural production in Ontario and Canada.

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## BARCELONA LOSES POPULAR GOVERNOR

Considerable Police Activity Has Followed the Change, but Results Were Not so Impressive as They Were Meant to Be

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain—The resignation of the civil governor, Mr. Bas, immediately following upon his settlement of the general strike of the metallurgical workers which had assumed the most dangerous proportions, has brought about much severe comment which is for the most part directed against the government and is kindly toward Mr. Bas, who, it is recognized, has struggled valiantly and with a high conscience against a situation that Madrid itself seemed to make more and more impossible all the time. A frequent comment is that Madrid imposes itself clumsily and without intelligence upon these intense Catalonian difficulties, and that no permanent improvement of the situation is to be anticipated until the governmental system is materially changed. "Dadaism, with its vacillation and shy attitude of timid repression, it is said, is not good for Barcelona, and never will be."

In so far as it was possible for a civil governor in such a difficult situation as that in which Mr. Bas found himself to win popularity among the highly disturbed community in which he was placed, Mr. Bas did so, and before he left Barcelona, various elements called upon him and expressed their regret and sympathy. It appeared that, feeling that his situation was impossible, he had sent in his resignation to the Premier several weeks before, but had been persuaded to withdraw it, to hold it over. Immediately upon the metal workers' strike being settled, he had pressed it forward again, and it had been accepted.

### A Huge Strike List

On the last day of the said strike it was accounted that there were 24,834 direct strikers in Barcelona, and that 11,765 other workmen were thrown out of employment as the result. The strikers' committee, notwithstanding a certain disappointment, published a manifesto declaring that the result was a triumph for the workers and giving an account of how the metal workers had been supported by the general labor organization, adding that whenever the battle had to be resumed, they would be ready to fight for victory. Thus the atmosphere was not entirely one of peace. A mass meeting of the workers was held in the Teatro Condal, at which Francisco Arin, who presided, said that there was evidence that the employers had hired agents to attend that meeting and create a disturbance at it, so he appealed to them that on any signs of an outbreak they should keep their seats.

### A Grave Situation

One of the chief speakers, Mr. Guerra, of the transport workers' federation, said that all understood that an extremely grave situation had been created in Barcelona, and that therefore it had become necessary to terminate the strike. He went on to say that they must tell the truth, and must declare that the civil governor, Mr. Bas, had borne himself toward them in the negotiations like a gentleman. The so-called "fuerzas vivas" at the public meeting had demanded of the government that the civil governor should be dismissed because he had refused to carry out a procedure of violent suppression, but while these so-called "fuerzas vivas" were gathered together in the Ayuntamiento asking for that dismissal, the civil governor himself was struggling hard for a settlement of the problem, harmonizing the interests of all, and at the end he had succeeded. There was an inclination at this meeting to strike a note of disappointment, and the speakers impressed upon the gathering that they should not consider that they had not been defeated just because they had not got all that they wanted.

Some notable developments in the situation were speedily brought about. General Severiano Martinez Anido, who had been occupying the post of military governor, was appointed to the civil governorship, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Bas. The appointment was, to a certain extent, ominous; it was taken to indicate the intention to apply the severest repressive measures. On taking over his new office, General Martinez Anido said: "So far as I am concerned, this appointment has been rather a surprise, and I am accepting it as a matter of patriotism. I am not a politician. I am, and every day I am more, a soldier."

### Back to Normal Life

"Today, as yesterday, I shall try to fulfill my duty. The situation of Barcelona is very difficult, and we must work hard to preserve and strengthen its life, for the good of the country and the city. In reality

I belong to this place; it is my second country. When I was three years old I left Galicia, where I was born, and at eight years of age I was brought here to Barcelona, from where I have not moved, and where my career has been made. I wish much for Barcelona, and all my services will be given to its benefit. There is nothing more to say; we must see if we cannot bring this city back to its normal life."

A considerable police activity was one of the first apparent consequences of the change of Governor, but the results were not so impressive as they were intended to be. A raid was made on a house in the Calle de Floridablanca where, according to information, a large quantity of Syndicalist documents were to be found. So they were, and after an extended search and seizure, the figures of what had been taken were published in detail. These included 15,300 "carnets" of members of the National Federation of Labor, 1,940,000 stamps of the federation in four colors, 2000 receipt forms and an infinity of documents and important papers. Two men who were caught in the terrible act of stamping the carnets were arrested. It was found out afterward that no charge had ever been brought against them previously.

### Raid on Printers

Another raid was made on a printing establishment at which work for the aforementioned federation was done, and here again a large quantity of stationery was triumphantly seized. The public had been hoping for something rather better than this as a display of the new efficiency. The police likewise came down heavily on Lopez Gomez. This individual is the president of the syndicate of alimentary societies, or men engaged in bakeries and the like, and he went to a Barcelona biscuit factory to try, it is alleged, to persuade the men to leave their work. But besides finding at his residence the usual syndicate stationery and stamps, the police in this case laid their hands also on a revolver, a packet of postcards, and some letters sent from Russia by Angel Pestana, the Spanish syndicalist leader, to the syndicalist organization in Spain.

A note must be made of the fact that publicity is given to two theories as to the reasons for the change of governorship, assuming, as many do, that the whole truth is not told in the statements that have been issued, and to which reference has been made. In the first place it is declared to be a maneuver of the Regionalists. Little credit is attached to the suggestion. Secondly, it is put forward that this is one more election dodge on the part of the very astute Premier, who, by putting a soldier in the civil governorship of Barcelona, should have the power to make things much easier for the government schemes.

### ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Mr. McDonald, prohibition director of the State of Washington, has been here investigating conditions which have led to liquor reaching the American side from British Columbia. In the official records of the prohibition commissioner's office at the Parliament Buildings he has found the names and addresses of a number of alleged consignees of whisky shipments. He has also secured names of alleged Seattle liquor dealers and information regarding their methods of operation with interests in Victoria and Vancouver. "The survey of conditions in British Columbia has been illuminating," said Mr. McDonald. "I believe the prohibition laws can be enforced and the illegal traffic greatly curbed." Mr. McDonald is to confer with various government officials in Seattle who share the task of fighting the "bootleggers" and through them he will seek to bring about more complete cooperation before making his report to Washington, District of Columbia.

### GEORGIA TAX LAW VALID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—The Supreme Court of this state has just ruled that the Georgia tax equalization law is constitutional, in a decision handed down in the so-called Butts County case, in which the validity of Section XIII of the law was attacked.

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## INDIA'S APPEAL TO THE MANUFACTURER

Proper Development of Country Would Relieve Shortage of Raw Materials, Which Only Need Intelligent Handling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY, India—India, it is considered, should attract the attention of the manufacturer and investor for many reasons. The natural resources of India are rich and varied. It is only recently that real attention has been devoted to the enormous supply of raw and food materials obtainable from the various Asiatic countries. Siberia and China are two, the resources of which are almost boundless. India is not behind these in the value and variety of its natural endowment. India alone of Asiatic countries enjoys the protection of British justice. It is true that the world unrest which has followed the war has affected India, but with firm and prudent handling this should subside. Even at its worst it has never interfered with the industrial and commercial life of the huge sub-continent. Many of India's industries, such as tea and jute are financed with imported capital, which has reaped a rich reward from the enterprises it has fostered.

### A Manufacturing Country

On the other hand indigenous capital is beginning to assert itself, and it is Indian capital which runs such establishments as the huge Tata iron-works at Kalimati which utilize the coal of the Jherria coal field, the iron of Gurumashini in Mougrabhanj, and the manganese and limestone of the central provinces. An interesting fact in connection with these works is that the experts employed are nearly all from the United States of America. An earlier enterprise than the Tata works was the Bengal steel and ironworks which, to go back to 1906-7, produced in that year some 40,000 tons of pig-iron, of which 2000 were exported to Australia. It is thus evident that India has entered the circle of modern manufacturing countries.

India, more than half the size of Europe, has every variety of surface, climate, and production. The contrast between the level monotony of the Great Plain and the beautiful contours of the Nilgiri and Pulney Hills is no greater than that between the arid heat of Jacobabad and the polar frigidity of the Himalayas; or that between the palm groves of Cochín and the wheat fields of Lyallpur. The productivity of India extends over three zones: the tropical, sub-tropical, and temperate; though on account of varying elevations these do not always comply with mere considerations of latitude.

### India's Pulp Stores

At the present moment the whole world is suffering from a paper famine, and new sources of supply are being eagerly sought. India clamors for recognition in the world of pulp, and it is difficult to understand why she has not before now attracted capital to exploit her stores of pulp material. William Raitt, cellulose expert to the Government of India Forest Department, some years ago drew attention to the extremely fruitful investigation, economic and scientific of the resources of the Indian Empire in materials for cellulose and

paper pulp, which has been in progress at the Research Institute of the Indian Forest Department.

The materials tested and approved of include bamboo, Savannah rasses, and Himalayan spruce and fir. It has been proved that they are the cheapest raw stocks in the world and are in most districts associated with extremely favorable manufacturing facilities. The quantities are enormous. In Burma alone it is estimated that the bamboo areas within economic range of river transport could produce 12,000,000 tons of pulp per annum. It is hoped that in the near future there will be found men of sufficient enterprise and capital to develop India's supplies of cellulose materials and so to relieve the strain which the present shortage is inflicting upon the newspaper world.

### Hemp and Jute Products

Of sub-tropical products India gives us the whole of the world's jute and a large proportion of its hemp. Some 500,000 tons of jute are exported annually. Thirty years ago Indian indigo was the world's standard blue, but the vegetable dyes of India have been destroyed by the German aniline dyes and the principal victim has been indigo. The effect of the astute marketing of German indigo may be judged from the facts that in 1895 the Indian production of natural indigo was 11,900 tons, whilst in 1913-1914 it had dropped to 1350 tons. India in the latter year imported coal tar dyes to the value of over £700,000, which actually included 300 tons of synthetic indigo worth over £62,000. Yet there is no comparison between the dye-values of the two substances, and the natural product, with really expert handling and an adequate amount of proper publicity, would soon regain in large measures its former pre-eminence, to the advantage of all concerned.

What is now essential in every direction is skillful organization based on expert knowledge of the world's requirements and of India's capacity for meeting these requirements. Investigation should precede enterprise and investment. Given the requisite knowledge those entrusted with the subsequent negotiations should possess sufficient tact to enlist on their side the Indian and provincial governments, primary landlords of all interests. Concessions must be sought and obtained, some of them from the British authorities, others from the Indian princes and rulers of native states.

Such a reasonable exploitation of India's resources as is here indicated would have a beneficial influence in two directions. It would relieve the present world shortage of raw materials—since the natural substances are there awaiting intelligent handling—thus adding enormously to the general wealth of the world. It would also add to India's wealth, producing a new standard of living and creating new centers, the satisfaction of which will enrich the western manufacturer and exporter. Japan is already doing much to turn the present situation to her own advantage.

## SPECIAL PROVISION FOR IRISH MASONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—It is refreshing to find that the craft in Ireland is pursuing the even tenor of its way, notwithstanding the disturbed state of the country, and the high esteem in which the craft is held by the government is shown by the special provision as to Freemasons in the Government of Ireland Bill, wherein it is "declared that existing enactments relative to unlawful oaths or unlawful assemblies in Ireland do not apply to the meetings or proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Ireland, or of any lodge or society recognized by that Grand Lodge." The bill also goes on to recite that "Neither the Parliament of Southern Ireland, nor the Parliament of Northern Ireland shall have power to abrogate or affect prejudicially any privilege or exemption of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons in Ireland and any law made in contravention of this provision shall, so far as it is in contravention of this provision, be void."

An English brother who has just been on a visit to Ireland has an interesting story to relate concerning his Masonic experiences. He writes: "I have just returned after spending a most interesting week in Dublin, during which time I attended five meetings of the craft, Royal Arch, and mark, and was particularly struck with the good and earnest work of the various degrees. It cannot be said that what some of our brethren erroneously call the 'fourth' (dinner) degree is the most important over there. Many of their meetings commence at 7:45 p. m. Dinners are dispensed with, and only light refreshments served, except on installation meetings and special occasions. During my visit I was elected an honorary member of the Grand Master's Chapter, and was fortunate in being introduced by Lord Muskerry, Grand King of Royal Arch Masons in Ireland, and the keen interest he takes in the work is a great incentive to Freemasonry. He occupied the chair at four of the meetings I was privileged to attend, and his masterly rendering of the various ceremonies showed his devotion to the ritual."

This brother adds that there are 52 craft lodges and 32 Arch chapters meeting in Dublin, all under one roof, at the Masonic Hall there. The various temples, particularly those of the Royal Arch and Prince chapters, have an impressive solemnity which adds greatly to the dignity of the ceremonies.



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## AUSTRALIAN JUDGE THROWS UP OFFICE

Mr. Justice Higgins Refuses to  
Serve as Arbitration Court  
President Owing to Recent  
Legislation of Prime Minister

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian News Office  
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Declaring  
that the usefulness of the Common-  
wealth Arbitration Court has been  
"fatally injured" by recent legislation  
enacted at the instance of the Prime  
Minister, Mr. Justice Higgins, president of the court, has  
resigned his position.

The legislation to which Mr. Justice  
Higgins refers is the Amending Ar-  
bitration Act, which provides that three  
high court judges must sit upon any  
question in which a reduction of hours  
is sought; and the Industrial Peace  
Act, which gives the government power  
to appoint special industrial tribunals.  
The resignation was announced as  
follows:

### No Other Course

"Two of the three bills affecting  
this court have now become acts of  
Parliament. Parliament has expressed  
its will, and there is no hope for re-  
consideration. As in duty bound,  
there being no request for my opinion,  
I have refrained from comment on the  
bills during the deliberations, but now  
I am free. I see no course open to  
me but to resign my office as president  
of the court as soon as I have com-  
pleted certain matters partly heard,  
and it is due to the public that I  
should state my reasons. In ordinary  
circumstances it would be sufficient  
to state my reasons to the Attorney-  
General, but the present Attorney-  
General, as Prime Minister, is the  
author of the bills.

"It is now generally recognized that  
the court has been of great public  
service, keeping the wheels of in-  
dustry moving, standardizing work  
conditions, and easing the conditions  
of the workers under the pressure of  
the rising cost of living, and that it  
has, within the limits of its jurisdic-  
tion, saved the community from the  
violent crises which have occurred  
during the war in Great Britain,  
Canada and the United States, Italy,  
and elsewhere. But there are only  
a few who know how grave the perils  
which the court has averted. By the  
Industrial Peace Act, however, the  
Prime Minister (unwittingly, I think)  
undermines the influence and useful-  
ness of the court and creates a posi-  
tion which will surely give rise to  
many industrial stoppages.

### "Creature of Executive Government"

"Part 4 of the act enables the gov-  
ernment to appoint a special tribunal  
for the prevention or settlement of  
any industrial dispute. This is to be  
a temporary tribunal, for a particular  
dispute, and it is to be the creature  
of the executive government. From  
the nature of the case any such tem-  
porary tribunal must be merely op-  
portunistic—seeking to get the work of  
the particular industry carried on at  
all costs, even at the cost of conces-

sions to unjust demands and of en-  
couraging similar demands from other  
quarters.

"On the other hand, a permanent  
court of a judicial character tends  
to reduce conditions to system, to  
standardize them, to prevent irritat-  
ing contrasts. It knows that a rock-  
less concession made in one case will  
multiply future troubles. A union  
that knows that a certain claim is  
unlikely to be conceded by the court  
will bring pressure to bear for a  
special tribunal; and the special tri-  
bunal appointed by the government  
will be apt to yield to demands for  
the sake of continuity in the one in-  
dustry before it, regardless of the con-  
sequences in other industries. The  
objectives of the permanent court and  
of the temporary tribunals are, in  
truth, quite different: one seeks to  
provide a just and balanced system  
which will tend to continuity of work  
in industries generally, whereas the  
other seeks to prevent or to end a  
present strike in its one industry.

### A Tribunal of Reason

"The chairman of the recent coal  
tribunal spoke sound sense when he  
said: 'It is clearly an impossible situa-  
tion if you should come before this  
tribunal to see what you could get,  
and if you are not satisfied then go  
before some other tribunal, of a con-  
current jurisdiction.' I might even go  
further and say that a permanent court,  
working on a reasoned system and  
for many industries, cannot function  
in competition with temporary tri-  
bunals created to avoid or end a specific  
strike in a specific industry. A tri-  
bunal of reason cannot do its work side  
by side with executive tribunals of  
panic.

"I have on other occasions been re-  
luctantly compelled to advert to the  
action of the Prime Minister in  
creating tribunals supplementary to  
this court, under the pressure of  
strike, or threat of strike—in the case  
of the waterside workers, the marine  
engineers. It was pointed out that  
the Prime Minister had no power to  
appoint such tribunals, but now Par-  
liament has given him the power by  
an act passed at his instance. The  
tribunals will no doubt be often a  
convenient mode of yielding to strike  
without expressly admitting it. The  
disastrous experiments of the sea-  
men's case, the marine engineers' case,  
the merchant service guilds' case—where  
the executive, without consulting the  
court, substituted its own wage scales  
for those of the court—will be re-  
peated. I decline to be responsible for  
the court under the new conditions.

### Tribunals Should Be Permanent

"My objection is not to the creation  
of other tribunals, for specific indus-  
tries or groups of industries might be  
a legitimate way of relieving the court  
of the pressure of business. But they  
should be permanent, not temporary;  
and there ought to be some coordina-  
ting authority like an appeal court to  
bring the several tribunals into con-  
sistency and system, for the tribunals,  
being independent of each other, must  
sometimes differ in their awards, and  
there is nothing that creates more in-  
dustrial troubles than contrasts in  
conditions—unless it be the intermed-  
dling of a pliable executive.

"It is true that the Prime Minister  
has not consulted either Mr. Justice  
Powers or myself as to the details of  
any of the bills, or asked for sug-  
gestions, although an experience of

seven years in the one case and of  
13 years in the other would have been  
gladly made available for the benefit  
of the country. It is true that the  
government has neglected for years  
to relieve the congestion of business  
in the court by taking steps for the ap-  
pointment of a sufficient number of  
deputy presidents. It is true that in  
1917 I sent in, at the request of the  
Prime Minister, suggestions for the  
improvement of the act, and that noth-  
ing has been done as to any of the  
suggestions until now, and that sev-  
eral other urgent suggestions, based  
on my actual experience, have been  
ignored or, in these bills, mishandled.  
It is true that since I refused to carry  
out his will in the case of the water-  
side workers in September, 1917, the  
Prime Minister has not given me any  
idea of his intentions as to the court,  
and that he even intimated (September  
26, 1917) that he might give Parlia-  
ment an opportunity to consider the  
advisability of removing me from the  
court. Yet I do not think that even  
such treatment would justify my resig-  
nation. My resignation is due to my  
opinion that the public usefulness of  
the court has been fatally injured."

## POLAND'S ATTITUDE IN VILNA DIFFICULTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WARSAW, Poland.—In a recent  
interview with Mr. Witos, the pres-  
ident of the Polish Council, the corre-  
spondent of the Vilna Journal  
sought to ascertain from him if the  
population of Vilna could rely on Pol-  
and not abandoning it. To this Mr.  
Witos replied as follows: "Poland will  
never abandon any of her sons, but  
the future destiny of Vilna will largely  
depend on the efforts of its inhabi-  
tants. I do not think that a provi-  
sional administration of the territory  
in question by the allied powers for  
the plebiscite is a necessity as it will  
only complicate and prolong the period  
of the settlement and greatly affect the  
economic conditions of the country,  
which has already suffered so much  
through the war.

"Poland is quite certain of the re-  
sult of the plebiscite in Vilna, and this  
certainty does not allow time to pro-  
long the situation for formalities' sake.  
We shall always protect and even use  
force, if necessary, should a foreign  
power impose its domination on Vilna  
and not accede to the voluntary de-  
cision of its population. The future  
relationship between the Lithuanian  
Government in Kovno and Poland does  
not rest with Poland. Poland is quite  
well aware of the danger which would  
result for Lithuania in Kovno and her-  
self in the eventual rapprochement of  
Germany and Russia. The common  
interest of Poland and Lithuania will  
lead, undoubtedly, to a stable union  
between these two countries, and in  
this way Poland will obtain a second  
access to the sea which will effectually  
separate Germany from Russia."



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## NEW BRITISH CAR AT VERY LOW COST

Two-Seater Cycle Car Is Now  
Available at Initial and Run-  
ning Cost of Side-Car Outfit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Before the war  
it was the dream of engineers that they  
might produce a motor vehicle with  
car comfort and weather protection  
for two people seated side-by-side at  
an initial and running cost of the side-  
car outfit. At the recent motor ex-  
hibition the two-seater cycle car  
brought that dream into the world of  
reality, and at a price less than half  
the cost of a first-class side-car out-  
fit. To realize fully what this claim  
means it is necessary to bear in mind  
that in Great Britain the present-day  
value of £100 when compared with  
pre-war rates is not more than £40.

One might be pardoned a certain  
measure of skepticism when one pro-  
ceeds to analyze the real value of this  
claim. The preliminary announcement  
that the two-seater cycle car accom-  
plished this feat without the use of  
belts, chains, or friction gears added a  
touch of mystery that served only to  
increase the skepticism of the public.  
Putting aside all questions of paint,  
polish, or engineering refinement, it  
may be said at once that the two-  
seater in question does provide a  
simple but efficient side-by-side cycle  
car on four wheels, the running costs  
of which are not more than a side-car  
outfit, and the initial costs consider-  
ably less.

### How Low Cost Is Obtained

In general it may be said that the  
low production cost is obtained, partly  
by means of a power and transmission  
system of quite remarkable simplicity,  
and partly by the elimination of all  
but the essentials of the simplest form  
of control and equipment. The power  
is supplied by a two-cylinder, two-  
stroke, air-cooled engine, about the  
simplest form of motor engine to con-  
struct. The heads of the cylinder are  
detachable, and are held in position by  
a single saddle piece. The removal of  
two nuts exposes the insides of the

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two cylinders to inspection. Incor-  
porated in the engine is a double ac-  
tion force pump which supplies oil to  
the cylinders alternately, the fresh oil  
entering at the hottest part of the  
cylinder. The makers claim that this  
system effectively prevents over-  
heating.

The mysterious transmission is cer-  
tainly ingenious, but again startlingly  
simple in design. Housed in one cast-  
ing with the crank case is a two-speed  
gear, driven direct from a pinion on  
the engine shaft, both gears being en-  
gaged by dogs operated from a single  
lever under the driver's seat. It will  
be seen that all levers, connecting  
rods, and crank joints, with their lia-  
bility to wear and mal-adjustment,  
have thus been removed. The main  
shaft of the gear is extended to form  
the back axle of the car. A six-plate  
clutch is embodied in the flywheel.  
Thus the whole of the power and  
transmission unit is mounted in the  
back of the car behind the seats and  
is open to inspection by lifting a single  
cover. By detaching the controls and  
loosening two bolts, the whole unit  
and back wheels can be removed.

### Accessibility Obtained

It must be admitted that the little  
car has solved the problem of acces-

sibility better than many expensive  
cars. The control is equally simple.  
A dummy radiator and bonnet in front  
provides generous leg space for driver  
and passenger. Foot controls oper-  
ate the clutch and one brake hand on  
the back axle through strong wire con-  
nections. A hand lever controls the  
second hand brake, and mounted on  
the steering wheel are the control  
levers for carburetor and magneto.  
The chassis frame is suspended by  
four coil springs and the steering is  
direct. The engine is started by a  
kick-starter operated from the driv-  
er's seat.

The simplicity and daring original-  
ity of this layout attracted a constant  
stream of spectators throughout the  
week of the recent motor exhibition  
and a good deal of interest was shown  
by engineers. A recent test run  
proved the new two-seater to be  
speedy and, on account of its light  
weight and narrow track, very handy  
in traffic. For similar reasons and be-  
cause of its low friction losses it will  
prove no doubt a good climber.

If these cars make good in the  
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## FRANCE'S ATTITUDE TO SOVIET RUSSIA

### Declaration That French Will Be Encouraged to Trade With Russia Constitutes a Revolution in National Policy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Nothing more extraordinary has ever been observed in French political life than the conspiracy of silence which all the newspapers entered into with regard to Mr. Leygues' unexpected declaration that French citizens in future will be encouraged to trade with Russia. Of the importance of this statement there can hardly be any question, in spite of the suggestion that nothing is changed in French policy. Very much is changed, and it is merely playing with words to pretend that there have been no specific laws against commerce, no declared war on Russia, and no effective blockade. The reality is that both Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Millerand, when they were the premiers of France, did everything in their power to create what they variously called a "cordon sanitaire," a "barbed wire fence," and that the policy of France has been to cut off all communication with Soviet Russia.

#### The Millerand Stipulation

There are several explanations which offer themselves. The first is that the announcement of George Leygues does not meet with the approval of Alexander Millerand, who, when he became President, stipulated that his policy should be continued, although nearly everything that he touched during his period of premiership turned against him—notably the recognition and the immediate defeat of General Wrangel, the condemnation of his coal and credit policy initiated at Spa, the volte-face on the Turkish treaty, which he helped to draw up at San Remo, the retreat from Frankfurt, and the renewal of meetings between the French and British premiers after the rupture brought about during his period of office. In spite of all this breakdown of his policies he stipulated that he should act, as no other President before him, as his own Foreign Minister. In the enthusiasm of his election to the presidency, the Chamber and the Senate were understood to concur. As President he was to be all powerful. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor suggested at the time that this concurrence should not be taken too seriously.

Now Mr. Leygues was chosen as Premier because he was supposed to be entirely subservient to Mr. Millerand. But in a quiet, yet determined way, Mr. Leygues immediately began to show that he was not altogether a man of straw, a creature of the President. He was the responsible Minister and he meant to frame his own policy.

It would certainly appear that he was enunciating his own personal policy when he appeared before the commission and declared against any further ostracism of Russia. General Wrangel had collapsed, as was to have been foreseen. Attempt after attempt to break the Bolsheviks by force of arms had failed. France had spent much money on what appeared to be a hopeless quest.

#### France Being Forestalled

And now she saw England preparing to trade with the Soviets and American financiers pulling out big deals in Russia. She was in danger of being badly left. Her obstinate perseverance in her policy might close all commercial doors to her. She was being forestalled. So it was argued, and Mr. Leygues accordingly made his surprising declaration before the commission.

The French newspapers put no headlines on it. They reported the observations, but it was necessary to read carefully the whole report to find these comments. The headlines were put on other remarks made at the same meeting, such as references to Upper Silesia, to Greece, to Germany. In short, the news was hidden. Why? It would be an insult to the intelligence of the French journalists to suggest that they did not realize the value of the news. Had there, then, been any intervention on the part of someone in authority? It must not be forgotten that the habits of the war are not yet lost. The censorship of the press and the inspiration of the press were continued so long that even now the press is still susceptible to a hint from the authorities.

#### A Complete Swing Round

When, the next day, the subject was allowed to drop almost entirely, when it was almost impossible by dint of searching to find the smallest allusion to the momentous declaration of Mr. Leygues, it became apparent, either that Mr. Leygues had been repudiated, or else that it was considered even by Mr. Leygues himself to be desirable to allow the change of policy to pass almost unperceived. It was such a

complete swing round that it may well be, in order to escape reproaches, or to save the government from humiliation, in order not to have the air of surrendering to Russia, discretion and silence are considered advisable. But what is more puzzling is the completeness of this silence. Apart from one or two Socialist journals nothing is said. The deputies have hitherto raised no protests. The "Temps" published a brief note alleging that no change of policy was implied, and referring to a resolution of the Supreme Council which envisaged the possibility of trading. Mr. Leygues, it was contended, had simply restated a posi-

## BRITISH GUIANA JUNGLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Before going to the tropics one has usually visualized the jungle as being entirely different from the reality. Personally, I thought of it as being an impenetrable mass of vine and large lianas, and, of course, expected to see the monkeys forming a bridge across the rivers just as they did in the geography picture I used to hang over as a child. I was to be dis-

illusioned, however, as far as the monkey-bridge was concerned, but when it came to the jungle, I found it the most dramatic landscape of any that I had ever seen. My introduction was not as I would have wished, wandering alone in these marvelous primeval forests, long since path-tracked by Indians, long antedating Columbus, absorbing the grandeur of it and hearing the social and musical calls of the birds and insects, but it was riding in a Ford along a newly-cut road in British Guiana. In spite of smelling gasoline and the rattle of the car, I had other sensations. The wall of green, only entered with the aid of a cutlass, seemed to be characteristic of the valleys and banks of the rivers. The rest of the forest had an undergrowth which was more or less thick in spots, but by no means impenetrable. Above this rose 150 feet in the air the marvelous giant moras, green-hearts, purple-hearts, and hundreds of other trees which have never been identified. The further one goes up into the interior the less undergrowth one finds.

Above one's head is a canopy of green leaves which shuts out almost

ing such limp stems, can only do so by climbing trees. Some twine round the trees like monster pythons, others produce aerial roots which cling to the bark; some push themselves through branches and twigs, and then spread out their arms, as it were, to prevent falling back. It grows very quickly, accommodating itself to the slope of its host, and coiling round and round until it reaches the top. Here its point is pushed through the smallest crevice and the monster opens its leaves to the sunlight. Branches are thrown out in every direction, the coil thickens and compresses the tree trunk. Being an ex-



The great roots and trunks of the primeval forest

From the painting by Anna Taylor

tion which already existed. Needless to say this is special pleading of the grossest character.

There is also the possibility, of course, that Mr. Leygues had said more than he intended and had immediately tried to reduce his statement to the lowest possible proportion. Whichever explanation is correct, it would certainly seem that there is not only significance in the declaration, but still more significance in the silence which surrounds it. Are not certain French negotiators already, on the strength of this authorization, in Russia, unobtrusively endeavoring to reach a business accord and to enter into bargains on a big scale with Russians?

### COTTON MEN CALL ON OTHERS TO REDUCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Some of the textile manufacturers in this city have sent out notices to manufacturers in other commodities with whom they do business announcing that they shall expect a reduction in the prices of these commodities.

"In view of the announced reduction in wages, to take place in this city December 20, among the cotton mill operatives," says the notice, "we call your particular attention to your own policy of following our wage scales when there is an upward trend, and trust you will do likewise, now that the downward trend has set in. We on our part shall expect lower prices on commodities which are produced by your labor as we do not intend to have our operatives the only ones subject to declining wages."

The manufacturers say that the boom which followed the war resulted in the mills going too far the other way, but if others were not going to reduce labor costs the only thing to do was to cancel the present reduction at the earliest possible opportunity. "We are all going to deflate in all industries," it was said, "or else none of us is going to deflate. The cotton mill worker is not going to be the goat if we can prevent it."

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every ray of sunlight from beneath and one wanders in this cool, dense shade, threading one's way in and out among the tall slender saplings and hanging lianas. The large trees are not as close together as one expects, but sometimes there are quite large groups of them. These giants, with their buttresses and superb arches overhead, remind one of the dim, misty interiors of the English cathedrals, particularly when a shaft of sunlight comes shooting down, increasing the gloom and mystery of the surrounding forest. All are on the same level. No individual can afford to let another get above him. Every one is pushing upward to obtain a little more sunlight. It is very rare for a giant mora or silk-cotton tree to rise above its fellows, so that, looked at from above, the surface is a uniform level—a verdant plain, undulating with the ground on which it stands. Here and there a great river produces the effect of an embankment, as the forest slopes down into the water.

Most plants in the tropics have two fruiting seasons and millions of seedlings start, but few ever get sufficient foothold to develop beyond the first stages of plant growth. But the one that does can almost be seen to grow. Their upper leaves are all on a level and glow with the most beautiful tints. The branches of the different trees are so interlaced that it is impossible to distinguish which flower and leaf belongs to which tree.

Nowhere in the world, probably, are there such enormous climbing and scrambling plants as in South American forests. Like the trees they aim to get upward to obtain enough light for their gorgeous blossoms, but, having

Showing Spring 1921

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gen it cannot bear compression—its leaves begin to fall, and this makes all the more room for the great mat which is being spread all over its head. In time the vegetable python constricts its host more and more: the tree withers. Then the victor covers it with a veil of flowers, spreads over a dozen other trees and is triumphant. Later when atmospheric agencies and termites have done their work, we see the empty coil of the monster hanging in midair and helping with others to produce the effect of great cables hanging from tall masts.

There is another class of plants which has overcome this fierce struggle upward toward the light by commencing at the top. One is the fig, the seed of which is provided with a pulp, very pleasant to the taste of a great number of birds; by means of the birds it is carried from tree to tree and deposited in the branches. Here it germinates, the leafy stem rising upward and the roots flowing, as it were, down the trunk until they reach the soil. These soft aerial roots at first seem harmless as they feel their

way down the trunk. In the meantime the plant has been struggling upward, reaches the light which greatly accelerates its growth, and immediately develops leafy branches. Then the soft roots begin to harden and spread wider and wider until the whole tree trunk is bound with a series of irregular hoops.

After the rainy seasons the trees shed their leaves and put out new ones. This is the time to see the forest for the first time! It is the most marvelous mixture of rich red, pinks, brown and greens that one could imagine, the colors being so intense that often one can't tell a tree in flower from one in leaf. It is more like a wonder Persian rug than anything I know.

The trunks of all the trees are covered with lichens, algae and mosses, all the most beautiful colors, sometimes making the trunk of a tree look like a mosaic.

### WARM TRIBUTE TO TWO AMBASSADORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Presiding at the annual armistice day celebration organized by the English Speaking Union, Lord Lee of Fareham, Minister of Agriculture, paid a warm tribute to His Excellency the American Ambassador, J. W. Davis, who, together with Mrs. Davis, was the principal guest of the evening.

Lord Lee remarked that, now the guns were silent, the clash of peace politics was heard, and that being so it was more than ever important that there should be a wide and sympathetic interpretation of the relations between the two great English-speaking nations, Great Britain and America. Few people, he said, had secured a wider and warmer place in the affections of the English people than Mr. and Mrs. Davis. He expressed the hope that the cordial relations of America and Great Britain would insure always that trivial disagreements and differences which sometimes threatened to shake the pillars of friendship would have no ill effects. President Wilson had, he considered, showed singular prescience when he chose Mr. Davis as representative of his country in London.

The American Ambassador, in response, paid a warm tribute to the work of Sir Auckland Geddes as British Ambassador in America. It was a great satisfaction to him to report with all sincerity the extent to which, in a short service, Sir Auckland had won his way to the respect and affection of the people of the United States of America. That was not the language of flattery, for he gave them the assurance that Sir Auckland was rendering great service, and had distinctly made good as their ambassador in the United States. Mr. Davis, in referring to the celebrations of armistice day, said London had nobly paid her supreme tribute to the men who had wrought great deeds for this and other generations.

Dealing with statements that the world was worse off today than it was before the war, the American Ambassador said the comparison they must draw was not between the material world before the war and now, but with the world when it was at war and today, and who was it that war said that we were not happier and that progress had not been made from that unhappy time? As the policy which would be followed by the administration that would soon come into office in America, and would come in with the support of the whole American people, no matter what their party might be, Mr. Davis said he could give the assurance that no purpose was further from the thoughts of Americans than that they should not do their share in the great work that lay before humanity and its advance.

### SUCCESS OF TZECH AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia—The first International Aero Exhibition arranged by the Tzecho-Slovak Aero Club at Prague was a remarkable success for Tzecho-Slovak enterprise. This industry, comprising a comparatively small group of individuals and firms, has achieved in the last two years more than could have been expected, and surprised not only the foreign visitors but also the native industrial circles. The aeroplanes and motors exhibited, as well as all the other products used in connection with aeroplane manufacture, were of first-class make.

The most noticeable feature of the show was that of the Prague Aero Company although all the Tzecho-Slovak firms of repute were represented. During the one year of its existence the company has produced 21 aeroplanes ("Aero 10") and has gained a good reputation also in foreign countries. The Avia Company exhibited aircraft of a new pattern, a very good machine intended for sporting purposes with a 35-40 horsepower Daimler engine. T. G. Masaryk, president of the Republic, in appreciation of the efforts of the two constructors, Mr. Benes and Mr. Hain, presented them with a gift of 100,000 Tzecho-Slovak crowns from his private purse, to enable them to continue their research.

Of the aerial omnibuses, the aerolimosine of the Ikarus Company attracted much attention. It is of the type Brandenburg with a Breitfeld-Danek engine. The passenger traffic of this company has been about 2400 persons during the last year.

In the engine section were the well-known engines of the Breitfeld-Danek Joint Stock Company, type "Hero," of the Aero Company, and also an engine produced by Mr. Urban of Plzen. Mr. Urban's engine was for a long time the only one used by the French air services.

The exhibition as a whole proved a great success and left a good impression throughout the whole country. It offered further evidence that Tzecho-Slovak industry is capable of competing with the western European industries. It was considered a great pity that there were no British products exhibited, as British help would be very much appreciated especially in this branch. The Tzecho-Slovaks are unable to produce as much as they want, and would be good buyers of British aircraft.

### REPLANTING MONTANA FORESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELENA, Montana—Between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 young trees were shipped from the Savanah forest reserve nursery at Haugen, Montana, this year for use in replanting areas in this State burned over by forest fires. Most of the nursery's output went to the St. Joe and Coeur d'Alene forests. The forest service is making planting surveys of all old "burns." Establishment of more nurseries to restock burned areas is contemplated.

### Scott's Dress Suits

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FOR their quality and character we might claim to be without competition here or elsewhere. Ready for the holiday festivities our large department is attracting attention—we welcome you in daylight to judge their quality, and in the evening shadows they will always do justice to your ease and importance.

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An ideal appointment calendar with a month at a glance.  
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**CALIFORNIA GLACÉ FRUITS**  
Very Highest Quality  
\$1.50 per pound in 1 to 10-pound boxes, postage prepaid in United States and Canada, packed in tin or decorated wooden boxes.  
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**THE COTHURNE** \$12.50 Brown Kid

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**Feminine Daintiness**

There is a charm about the lines of Walk-Over styles. It is nothing short of high artistry. Feminine daintiness finds expression in the simplicity of detail. Every Walk-Over style is suited to some particular feminine characteristic. There are more than a hundred different lasts. The new display in our window is interesting.

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Walk-Over Shoes Are Sold in Leading Cities Throughout the World  
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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE AND LEATHER  
TRADE GETS READY

Quietness Still Dominates Market  
but Wholesalers and Manu-  
facturers Expect Better Business  
With This Coming Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—With  
quietness incidental to a holiday  
season, annual inventories now being  
compiled, and general reorganization  
in matters which tend to the better-  
ment of business, trading of the whole-  
saler with the Boston shoe market  
this month has been small. However,  
in justice to current affairs, the pres-  
ence of a few large buyers should not  
go unnoticed, and the genuine interest  
displayed by them was an encouraging  
augury.

In some respects the new season,  
which opens next month, will see a  
buyer's market, still not in such a  
broad way as that expression is wont  
to imply, for though the order books  
are more bare of contracts than usual,  
there is not likely to be that conten-  
tion over prices which has featured so  
largely during the past six months, as  
manufacturers generally have read-  
justed values down to a replacement  
basis.

It is remarkable, however, the  
varying opinions among shoe manu-  
facturers that are heard regarding  
future possibilities, a minority ex-  
pressing the belief that leather prices  
have not yet reached their lowest  
levels.

## Many Are Optimistic

Capable and unprejudiced judges  
take an opposite view, basing their  
argument upon market and govern-  
ment statistics. Interviews on this  
subject with hide, leather, and shoe  
merchants having tanning connec-  
tions found the majority optimistic.

They base their statement on their  
judgment that all kinds of raw stock  
are quoted at ridiculous prices, and  
finished leather also, the ordinary  
rules of deflation being ignored be-  
cause of the unusually small outlet.  
Hides are now within 2 cents of 1910  
quotations; goat and calf, in the hair,  
are hard to market, tanners declining  
to make offers for them.

With prices of leather on a level  
which only exceptionally large trans-  
actions might force downward, these  
keen observers state that a widening  
of the outlet would carry with it an  
uplifting trend, stimulate prices, and  
strengthen the market generally.

Returning to footwear, it seems a safe  
assertion that this coming season's  
price range has been marked down to  
as low a basis as is consistent with  
today's low values of shoe materials,  
in fact, so liberal has been the re-  
duction that shoe buyers will meet a  
decline which, in some instances, may  
surpass their anticipations.

## Packer Hide Market

The fact that there are no sales  
in the packer hide market worthy of  
mention reveals the condition of dull-  
ness. Inquiries have been few, so  
few, underscoring of consideration,  
are all that have intruded upon the  
placid surface of the most important  
market related to shoe industry.

Tanners are indifferent to all en-  
tries to buy, though they are satis-  
fied that proffered opportunities are  
as low a basis as is consistent with  
today's low values of shoe materials,  
in fact, so liberal has been the re-  
duction that shoe buyers will meet a  
decline which, in some instances, may  
surpass their anticipations.

It is quite obvious that tanners are  
in no mood to purchase, although they  
are face to face with a reduction ap-  
proximately 66-1-3 per cent since the  
beginning of the year, an example in  
deflation hardly equalled by the other  
great markets.

The heavy buying previously re-  
ported, together with liberal amounts  
charged to the packer tanneries, has  
considerably curtailed the supply of  
summer hides, both branded and free  
brands.

While this report may be true tan-  
ners feel pretty sure that any reason-  
able number wanted would be un-  
covered when the proper moment  
arrives, and at prices to suit the  
occasion.

## Leather Markets

Leather merchants report no im-  
provement in conditions; the few buy-  
ers in the market are tending to keep  
posted, and in touch with any es-  
pecially soft spots that might turn  
up.

There is an occasional spur, but it  
is so spotty that it hardly causes a  
ripple. Still with all of this dullness  
tanners are quite cautious when offers  
for large lots, at figures below re-  
placement, are up for consideration.

Notwithstanding all this the tanners  
appear confident that better times are  
not far off, basic evidence of which  
was set forth in a recent interview  
with one of the most prominent of  
them, when he argued, "that it is al-  
ways possible to stop production, but  
consumption never ceases its eternal  
round."

He was not in favor of the habit of  
naming seasons when activity will  
again become normal, but strongly  
asserted that trading will move  
quietly when users of leather find  
that their stocks are depleted, while  
they were dormant witnesses of an era  
of business dullness which they helped  
by their fears, inaction, and lassitude.

## MANGANESE MINE SOLD

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—A manganese  
mine in Queluz, in the state of Minas  
Gerais, said to be the largest in South  
America, has been purchased by North  
American interests from the Company  
Morro da Mina for \$4,000,000, it is re-  
ported.

EGYPTIAN COTTON  
CROP ESTIMATES

Ministry of Agriculture Places  
Year's Output at 6,187,000  
Cantars, Largest Since 1914

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—Although  
the cotton crop has been picked by  
this time considerable difficulty has  
been experienced this year in esti-  
mating its total yield, as many grow-  
ers have been holding back their prod-  
uce in the hope of obtaining better  
prices. The Ministry of Agriculture  
has issued a guarded estimate of 6,  
187,000 cantars or about 825,000 bales  
of 750 pounds each. The general opin-  
ion in Alexandria is that it will reach  
650,000 cantars, in which case it will  
be the highest yield since 1914,  
though crops of over 7,000,000 cantars  
have been raised previously, the aver-  
age yield for the years 1909-13 be-  
ing 7,510,250 cantars.

The area under cotton this year is  
the largest ever grown, 1,827,868  
feddans having been put to the crop,  
but the average yield has been low,  
being only about 340 pounds of lint  
cotton to the acre against the average  
of 450 pounds for the years 1909-13.  
This reduction is due partly to the  
large extension of the fine quality but  
lower yielding Sakellariotis cotton, its  
area being 70 per cent of the total  
under cotton, partly to late sowings  
owing to water shortage in March  
and April, and partly to the excep-  
tionally large area put to cotton,  
whereby much land received no ade-  
quate rotation of crops and insufficient  
care.

With the heavy fall in the price of  
cotton greater effort should be made  
to increase the yield per acre, and  
doubtless more moderate sowings and  
better attention to the crop next year  
will bring about a marked improve-  
ment.

OUTPUT OF COTTON  
MILLS IN GERMANY

BREMEN, Germany—Production of  
German cotton mills is now only 50  
per cent of normal, the greatest activ-  
ity being shown by the mills in the  
southern part of the country. Short-  
age of fuel is largely responsible for  
the curtailment in production, and  
further development is difficult. Some  
mills have pooled their interests to  
operate a limited number of mills on  
full time instead of working them all  
on part time.

Stocks of raw cotton are said to be  
sufficient for spring and summer use.  
The German demand for cotton has  
decreased from 1,800,000 bales before  
the war to 700,000 bales. It is re-  
ported that 4,000,000 spindles are idle.  
A syndicate is reported ready to im-  
port cotton on a large scale if credit  
of \$60,000,000 can be obtained.

## DIVIDENDS

The American Brake Shoe Foundry  
Company has declared the regular  
quarterly dividends of \$1 a share on  
the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the  
preferred, both payable December 31  
to stock of record December 21.

The Canada Southern Railway Com-  
pany has declared the regular semi-  
annual dividend of 1 1/2 per cent.

The Merchants Dispatch Transporta-  
tion Company has declared the regu-  
lar quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent.  
The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago  
& St. Louis Railway has declared the  
regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per  
cent on its preferred stock.

The Michigan Central Railroad has  
declared the usual semi-annual divi-  
dend of 2 per cent.

The New York Central Railroad has  
declared the regular quarterly divi-  
dend of 1 1/2 per cent.

The directors of the Willis-Overland  
Company have announced the regular  
quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on  
the preferred stock will be passed.

Julius Kayser & Co. has declared  
the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per  
cent on the common stock, payable  
January 3 to stock of record Decem-  
ber 23.

The Crucible Steel Company has  
declared the regular quarterly divi-  
dend of 2 per cent on the common  
stock.

## STOCK DIVIDENDS 100 PER CENT

HOLYOKE, Massachusetts—R. F.  
McElwain, president of the Crocker  
McElwain Company and the Chemical  
Paper Manufacturing Company, has  
announced a dividend of 100 per cent  
on the common stock, payable Decem-  
ber 20. Mr. McElwain, in a letter to  
employees of the two concerns, an-  
nounced a new plan of individual con-  
tracts which included a provision  
whereby employees of five years' ser-  
vice would be transferred from the pay  
roll record to the salary roll. On this  
basis they would receive pay regul-  
arly even when the mills were not  
operating.

## CLEVELAND BANK MERGER

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Plans for merg-  
ing six local banks, with a capital and  
surplus of \$33,000,000 and resources in  
excess of \$510,000,000, were completed  
when stockholders of the Citizens Sav-  
ings & Trust Company, First National  
Bank, Union Commerce National Bank,  
and the First Trust & Savings Com-  
pany met and approved the merger  
which creates the Union Trust Com-  
pany.

## FRENCH TRADE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—Imports into France  
in the 11 months ending November 30,  
were valued at 33,456,000,000 francs,  
compared with 30,209,000,000 francs  
for the same period in 1919. Exports  
from France for the 11 months  
amounted to 30,773,000,000 francs,  
compared with 28,622,000,000 francs in  
the corresponding period last year.

AUSTRALIA'S PLAN  
TO FINANCE WHEAT

Prime Minister Announces That  
\$30,000,000 Is to Be Ad-  
vanced to Farmers and Price  
Set at Nine Shillings a Bushel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Australia's  
wheat farmers are to receive export  
parity on their grain, and an advance  
of roughly \$30,000,000 in cash and  
certificates; and the price of wheat for  
Australian consumption is to be fixed  
at 9s. a bushel. These facts were set  
forth by the Prime Minister, Mr.  
Hughes, in a statement made to the  
House of Representatives.

Mr. Hughes said that as a result of  
a conference with the Associated  
Banks and the Commonwealth Bank,  
a plan approved by the Australian  
Wheat Board had been adopted  
whereby a cash payment of 2s. 6d. a  
bushel would be made immediately on  
delivery of wheat at wheat sidings;  
also a certificate representing an addi-  
tional 2s. 6d. a bushel, payable on  
April 30, 1921, would be issued. This  
would insure an advance to the farmer  
of 5s. 6d. a bushel. The certificates  
would be gilt-edged security, repay-  
able in 90 days, and they could be dis-  
counted. The Commonwealth was pay-  
ing 6 per cent for this money. It had  
undertaken to repay \$15,000,000, or  
half of what the total amount advanced  
to it for wheat payments might be, in  
six months, and half in 12 months,  
with the right to review the position  
at the end of the 12 months if unable  
to meet its obligations at that time.

## Conference on Price

Describing the intentions of the  
Government in regard to the price of  
wheat for local consumption, the  
Prime Minister stated that a confer-  
ence had been held, including the rep-  
resentatives of the premiers and min-  
isters for agriculture of all the states,  
and farmers' representatives. Mem-  
bers of the Wheat Board were also  
present. There had been two courses  
before the government; one, to fix a  
price from month to month or from  
time to time; and the other, to fix a  
uniform price for 12 months. The  
first was essential to retain a suffi-  
cient quantity of wheat to supply the  
whole of Australia, not only for 12  
months, but also in the event of a  
shortage or the failure of the next  
crop. On the other hand the farmers  
were entitled to get the full world's  
price for their wheat.

"The problem to be decided," con-  
tinued the Prime Minister, "was what  
would be the world's parity. No man  
could say what it would be in a  
month, and certainly not in a twelve-  
month period. The advantages of a uniform  
price were obvious.

## Value of Definite Figure

"First of all, a uniform price would  
stabilize the industry. It would give  
an assured value to more than 30,000,  
000 bushels of wheat, so that those  
who were dealing with the farmer  
would be able to say that the wheat  
which the farmer held had a definite  
value which was fixed and independ-  
ent of any of the vagaries of the mar-  
ket. Then it would encourage the  
farmer, and not only enable him to  
finance more easily but also adjust  
financial difficulties due to drought.  
It would encourage the farmer to go  
on growing wheat. There is only one  
way by which the tendency of modern  
civilization to cause men to flock to  
the towns can be effectively checked,  
and that is by making it profitable for  
people to go on the land. These reasons  
determined the conference to reject  
the proposal to attempt to ad-  
just the price of wheat for local con-  
sumption from month to month, and  
to adopt the proposal to fix a price for  
the whole year."

Mr. Hughes stated that the ques-  
tion of what would be a fair world's  
parity over 12 months had then been  
referred to the Wheat Board, and the  
board's recommendation of 9s. a  
bushel had been unanimously adopted  
by the conference. While it would  
be very inadvisable to state the price  
at which the government was selling  
wheat abroad, he wished to tell the  
Australian consumer that he would  
still be getting bread more cheaply  
than in any other country in the  
world. If millers and bakers were  
content with reasonable profits, bread  
should be obtainable over the counter  
at 6d. a two-pound loaf. With regard  
to the guarantee, the government took  
full responsibility. As to the local  
price, the question was one primarily  
for the wheat-producing states.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices  
dropped several points yesterday.  
Opening quotations varied from un-  
changed to 1/2 cent lower. December  
wheat closed at 1.68 1/2, March at 1.62 1/2,  
and May at 1.58 1/2. Corn remained  
firm. Closing prices were: December  
71 1/2, May 74 1/2 and July 75 1/2. Hogs  
sold 15 points above Monday's close.  
January pork closed at 22.55, January  
lard at 12.92 and May lard at 13.42.  
January ribs closed at 11.37 1/2 and May  
at 12.10.

## STANDARD OIL OF NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK, New York—Stockhold-  
ers of the Standard Oil Company of  
New Jersey at a special meeting here  
ratified the plan for reducing the per  
centage of the common stock from 100  
to 25 a share and also increasing the  
authorized capital stock from \$100,  
000,000 to \$110,000,000.

## COPPER SALES

NEW YORK, New York—Sixteen  
million pounds of copper have been  
sold for the first quarter delivery at  
slightly better than 14 cents a pound  
New York. This copper is to be drawn  
into wire.

NEW RULING AIDS  
TRADING IN RUSSIA

United States Lifts Restrictions  
Against Certain Commercial  
Relations With Soviets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—Further progress toward attain-  
ing some measure of real commercial  
relations with Soviet Russia was effected  
this week when restrictions against  
shipments of coin and bullion into  
Soviet Russia and dealings in rubles  
were suspended, in accordance with  
the following announcement made  
from the Treasury Department:

"The Secretary of the Treasury and  
the Federal Reserve Board announce  
that with the approval of the Depart-  
ment of State and in order to give  
force and effect to the action of that  
department in removing restrictions  
in the way of trade and communica-  
tion with Soviet Russia, as announced  
by that department on July 7, 1920,  
all rules and regulations restricting  
the exportation of coin, bullion and  
currency to that part of Russia now  
under control of the so-called Bolshe-  
vist Government, or restricting deal-  
ings in rubles, or restricting transac-  
tions of credit or exchange transactions  
with that part of Russia now under  
the control of the so-called Bolshevist  
Government have been suspended,  
effective December 18, 1920, until fur-  
ther notice."

It is probable that the announce-  
ment does not signify any change in  
political relations with the Soviet  
Government, but Nikolai Lenin, the  
Bolshevist Premier, has said on at  
least one occasion that he was not  
interested so much in political recog-  
nition as in facilities for trade.

GASOLINE BOUGHT  
BY STANDARD OIL

NEW YORK, New York—The Stand-  
ard Oil Company of Indiana has  
bought 112,000,000 gallons of gasoline  
from independent refiners in the cen-  
tral field, at a price believed to be  
slightly under the present levels. Deliv-  
eries are to be made before March  
1, 1921.

This action has had the effect of sta-  
bilizing the market for gasoline in the  
central field, where independent ref-  
iners have been in an uncertain posi-  
tion because of the accumulation of  
supplies of gasoline, which was partly  
due to slackened demand, and partly  
to smaller shipments arising from the  
fact that the readjustment of freight  
rates a few months ago appears to  
have made unprofitable shipments  
from the central field to certain east-  
ern and western points formerly re-  
ceiving supplies from refineries in that  
field.

While naturally there is consider-  
able profit in this transaction for  
the Standard Oil Company of Indiana,  
it has prevented a drop in the gasoline  
market, and saved many independent  
refiners.

NEW YORK MARKET  
STILL LIQUIDATING

NEW YORK, New York—Liquida-  
tion that has been going on recently  
in increasing volume continued yester-  
day on the stock exchange and  
many new low records were recorded.  
Practically every line of securities  
were affected and the losses extended  
from 2 to 22 points. Easier money  
near the close had little if any effect  
and prices were still reacting at the  
close which was weak. There were  
1,713,200 shares turned over for the  
session.

There were rumors about the finan-  
cial standing of some concerns, particu-  
larly some connected with the prom-  
otion of certain "war brides."

Replote broke from 69 to 47 1/2,  
and closed at 50. Steel closed at 77, off  
1 1/2; Woolen 57 1/2, off 2 1/2; Baldwin  
81 1/2, off 3 1/2; Anaconda 30 1/2, off 1 1/2.

ARGENTINA'S EXPORT  
AND IMPORT TRADE

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Argen-  
tina's foreign commerce for 1920  
will, it is estimated, amount to 1,860,  
000,000 pesos gold, of which 854,000,000  
pesos were imports and 1,006,000,000  
pesos exports, according to the re-  
port of the director of general statis-  
tics. This represents a decrease of  
24,000,000 pesos in exports and an  
increase of 198,000,000 pesos in im-  
ports, as compared with 1919.

The favorable trade balance of the  
past few years is now reduced to  
152,000,000 pesos.

## MEXICAN DUTY ON COTTON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—A duty of 15 centavos, approximately  
\$0.075 per kilo, has been placed on raw  
cotton imported into Mexico by a  
presidential decree signed December  
17, the United States Consul at Mexico  
City telegraphed the United States De-  
partment of Commerce. The duty on  
raw cotton ginned was previously 8  
centavos per kilo.

## NEAT SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Illinois—Shipments of  
cured and fresh meats from Chicago  
for the week ending Monday were  
46,791,000 pounds, compared with 103,  
108,000 pounds a year ago.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Tues.	Mon.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.51 1/2	\$3.52 1/2	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0581 1/2	.0582 1/2	.1980
France (Belgian)	.0582 1/2	.0583 1/2	.1980
Italy	.0582 1/2	.0583 1/2	.1980
Goldmarks	.1135	.1115	.4020
German marks	.0138 1/2	.0138 1/2	.4020
Canadian dollar	.84 1/2	.85	.....

REPORTS ON TRADE  
ENCOURAGE CANADA

November Results in Exports  
Exceeding Imports by \$150,-  
000,000, Bringing Balance  
Down to About \$100,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The trade re-  
turns for November contain very en-  
couraging information and rather dis-  
courage the critics who have been fearful  
of the effects of what they predicted  
would be a heavy adverse balance of  
trade. On the month's operations ex-  
ports exceeded imports in value by  
\$150,000,000, which brings the adverse  
balance down to around \$100,000,000  
with the returns for four good export  
months still to come before the end of  
the current fiscal year. The big grain  
crops are making the difference and  
there are 100,000,000 bushels more of  
wheat for export this year than there  
were a year ago.

The total exports were \$148,500,000,  
imports being \$98,500,000. The value  
of imports was about \$6,000,000 more  
than for November, 1919, but, as com-  
pared with recent months, shows a  
decline. It is quite probable that this  
is due very largely to the policy of  
valuing imports from the United King-  
dom and European countries generally  
at the current rate of exchange, and  
secondly to a decrease in certain  
classes of goods such as textiles, of  
which Canada has been purchasing  
very heavily since the beginning of  
the year. While the figures by coun-  
tries are not available, it seems im-  
probable that imports from the United  
States have declined to an appreciable  
extent, if at all, the value of coal  
alone brought in during the month  
being greatly in excess of that for  
previous months.

## Large Grain Exports

Agricultural products, chiefly grain,  
formed the greater part of the ex-  
ports. Lumber, pulp and paper stood  
up well with \$23,500,000, and rep-  
resents a decided gain over the figures  
for November, 1919. An evidence that,  
in spite of declining prices, for-  
eign trade generally is not falling off,  
may be seen in the fact that compar-  
ing the total exports for the eight  
months ending November with those  
for the same period last year they  
show a gain of \$3,000,000.

The Farmers who, in Ontario, have  
just concluded a very large conven-  
tion in which consideration was given  
to a very wide range of subjects, are  
rather apprehensive over reports from  
Washington to the effect that an em-  
bargo will quite probably be placed on  
imports of certain agricultural im-  
ports, but for the most part opinion is  
that there is quite a difference be-  
tween threats and action. In the  
meantime the rising value of sterling  
in Canada brightens the prospect for  
the entrance of the United Kingdom  
into the wheat market.

The bank clearing for the week  
ending December 16 show a gain of  
11.7 over the returns for the same  
period in 1919. Decreases were reported  
in eight eastern and four western  
cities; but these were more than offset  
by large gains in Winnipeg of 54 per  
cent, Lethbridge 45 and smaller ones  
generally along the line in the west.  
Winnipeg is doing an enormous busi-  
ness and it is in good shape. The large  
volume of wheat already marketed has  
given the west a lot of money, and as  
from present indications quite a large  
quantity will go down from the mid-  
west into the United States during  
the winter, much new money  
will undoubtedly continue to find its  
way to circulation. At December 10,  
44,272,000 bushels of wheat were in  
store of which 25,000,000 were in  
country elevators.

## Opinion of Credit Men

The Canadian Credit Men's Associa-  
tion, while complaining that trade is  
not as brisk as it would like, says of  
the general situation: "In Canada  
there is no particular reason for  
pessimism, as more money is flowing  
into the country from the sales of  
wheat than last year, and the farmers  
have millions of bushels more to sell.  
A little more confidence is needed to  
stimulate the buying power, lack of  
which is really the main cause of the  
present depression." It may be added  
as had been expected because of a  
conviction that prices have not yet  
reached their warranted level.

Victory bonds continue to display  
strength, which has a very good influ-  
ence on the stock market generally.  
Reports to the effect that the British  
Empire Steel merger was definitely off  
had the effect during the week of  
bringing about quite a slump in the  
stocks of some of the companies en-  
tering that corporation, but to some  
extent recoveries were made. The  
latest word is that the merger will go  
through, through in a modified form.

The Dominion financial statement  
for November, while showing increasing  
revenues, also shows an increase of  
approximately \$25,000,000 in the pub-  
lic debt during the month. The ex-  
penditure was very high, being occa-  
sioned through the payment of interest  
on war bonds. The revenue, which  
amounted to \$39,517,000, as compared  
with \$31,618,000 during November,  
1919, brings the total for the eight  
months up to \$296,094,000, as com-  
pared with \$218,027,000 for the same  
period last year. The expenditure for  
the month was \$57,957,000, as com-  
pared with \$43,486,000 for November,  
1919, the total for the eight months  
being \$233,348,000, as compared with  
\$202,536,000 for the same months last  
year. On the other hand, the expendi-  
ture on capital account, which for the  
eight months in 1919 was \$250,119,000,  
is this year to date but \$27,012,000.

SALES OF LIBERTY  
BONDS AND RESULT

Selling to Evade Taxes an Im-  
portant Factor in Depreciating  
Value of Government Securities

NEW YORK, New York—Cash needs  
and selling of Liberty bonds to estab-  
lish tax losses are accepted as two of  
the greatest factors in depressing the  
government bond market, which fell  
off noticeably in the past few days.

Some recovery was made yesterday  
but at the current figures they are  
pointed to by bankers as excellent in-  
vestments. Attention is also called  
to the fact that there is inevitably  
bound to be a rise when those who  
sold to evade taxes attempt to buy  
back the bonds sold for this purpose.

Liberty bond sales yesterday follow:  
Sales—Last—Adv. Dec.  
648,000 Lib 3 1/2s ..... 79.84 ..... .06  
19,000 do 2d 4s ..... 83.76 ..... .68  
199,000 do 1st 4 1/2s ..... 84.82 ..... .02  
1,678,000 do 2d 4 1/2s ..... 83.60 ..... .50  
1,581,000 do 3d 4 1/2s ..... 84.10 ..... .50  
2,650,000 do 4th 4 1/2s ..... 83.94 ..... .24  
2,346,000 Vict 4 1/2s ..... 94.85 ..... .10  
1,308,000 do 3 1/2s ..... 94.88 ..... .08

The depreciation in Liberty bonds  
has not been without its benefit to the  
nation as a whole, whatever may have  
been individual loss. In purchasing  
outstanding bonds at market prices  
through the bond purchase fund, which  
expired by limitation June 30 last, the  
government bought Liberty bonds and  
Victory notes, to aggregate par value  
of \$1,784,896,150, for \$1,677,566,210.

The par amount of bonds and notes  
purchased, amount paid therefor, and  
amount of the accrued interest paid  
under 5 per cent purchase fund to  
June 30, last, follows:







## MOTHERS EMPLOYED AT NIGHT IN MILLS

Textile Manufacturers in Passaic, New Jersey Accused by Consumers Leagues of Forcing Service by Low Wage Scales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—Textile manufacturers of Passaic, New Jersey, are accused by the National Consumers League and the Consumers League of New Jersey in a report on night-working mothers in textile mills, dealing with the cases of 100 night-working women. A statement accompanying the report says:

"To the evils of industrial espionage, violation of fundamental American rights of free speech and free assembly, and a spirit of bitter hostility toward their 15,000 foreign employees, which have already been the subject of investigation and censure by the United States Bureau of Education, the textile manufacturers of Passaic have added yet another black disgrace—the employment of mothers on the night shift."

The statement adds that Great Britain had repudiated that practice since 1846, and the civilized world in general since 1906, that New Jersey is surrounded by large industrial states prohibiting women from night work, and that Massachusetts and Connecticut, both great textile centers, have abandoned it. It charges that a "powerful and closely organized group of manufacturers in Passaic have consistently blocked progressive labor legislation, and efforts in 1918, 1919 and 1920 to prohibit night work for women have been defeated; that although since last June the mills have been operating at half time, only women are still employed in them at night."

Of the 100 women selected by the league at random and visited, it was found that all but four were married, and that 42 were mothers, half of the children being under seven years of age, and many of them infants. The mothers were driven to such employment by the low pay received by their husbands, and chose the night shift in order to be with their children by day, thus putting in from 18 to 20 hours of toil.

Their contention that they were forced into industry by insufficient family income was verified by an inquiry into the wages paid their husbands. More than two-thirds of the men were earning \$30 or less a week, or at the rate of \$1500 or less a year, provided work were steady every working day, which is never the case.

The lowest estimate of the wage per year necessary to support a family of five has been set at \$1716.

Mill officials said that the quality of night work was inferior to that done by day, but declared that it would not be feasible to raise all men's wages to a living level.

The report concludes that night work by women in the Passaic mills is fostered by a low wage scale for men, coupled with a comparatively high wage level for women, which tempts them to enter industry. It also calls attention to the fact that these deplorable conditions are not wholly the work of the Passaic manufacturers, but that they have been sanctioned and upheld by the alien property custodian, who for nine months of 1918 controlled four of the largest woolen properties in Passaic, and in 1920 still holds the largest and most important of them. The league believes that his veto would at any time have put an effective stop to these practices.

## FRENCH CANADIANS AND CONFEDERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—"Although I would not question the patriotism of any Canadian looking forward to our country attaining the full dignity of nationhood, and although this new status may be now within our reach, I sincerely hope that the Province of Quebec will remain within the British Empire for all the time it needs to prepare for itself and Canada a safe and prosperous future," said the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, in an address to the Canadian Club of Montreal. "I believe," he continued, "that we are true to the fathers of our confederation if we stand upon our allegiance to the British Crown, and let our development follow its due course until Canada has all the requisites of a nation and is called by the logic of events and the necessities of international life to act as an autonomous and sovereign government. Quebec is perhaps the most conservative province in this respect, and it may be worthy of notice that it is not her Attorney-General but the Attorney-General of Ontario who has insisted that the selection of a Canadian instead of an Englishman for Governor-General."

"Confederation has served our Province well. If we consider the gigantic task that was assumed, the antagonistic feelings and conflicting interests that must be bridged over, confederation has stood the test admirably. Confederation continues to appear as the only possible solution to the difficulties which have so long existed, and as the sole means of building a big country while answering the variety and multiplicity of local needs. May I add that the part which Quebec is called upon to play seems better understood. At one time Quebec was considered as a solid, antagonistic, refractory block cutting off New Brunswick and Nova Scotia from Ontario, having no political affinity with the western territories,

and drawn by its commercial interests toward the United States. Better than such affinity, Quebec has today ties of blood with the west. We have 20,000 French-Canadians in Alberta, 25,000 in Saskatchewan, 30,000 in Manitoba, not to mention 10,000 in British Columbia and 200,000 in Ontario. Could there be a more convincing reply to Goldwin Smith who compared French Canada to a relic of the historical past preserved by isolation as Siberian mammoths are preserved in ice? I think that, in spite of the climate, we are breaking the ice pretty well all around us, and our Province does not object to resembling the mammoth in size. As for interposing ourselves between the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, I believe that they will rather find in us a link in the chain of provinces. Let us raise our eyes to the height of vision of those who made confederation. To quote Sir George Cartier: 'We are of different races not to quarrel, but to work together for the common welfare. Each race by its efforts and success will add to the prosperity of the Dominion to the glory of confederation.'"

## PRAIRIE PROVINCES RENEW DEMANDS

Canadian Government Again Asked to Hand Over Natural Resources to the Provinces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The premiers of three prairie provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have again been to Ottawa, to reiterate their demand for control of their natural resources, lands, minerals and water powers. As on former occasions, they failed to secure a definite reply from the federal authorities with regard to their proposals. The Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, informed them that while his government was willing to transfer the resources to the provinces, there was a divergence of opinion on the province's demands for compensation in lieu of resources already alienated for the general benefit of Canada.

At a former conference eastern representatives had held that, if the western provinces were to receive financial compensation, the east should also benefit to a corresponding extent. The result was a deadlock. On that occasion the western premiers requested that not only should they secure control of their resources, but should also be permitted to retain the annual federal subsidy which they have been receiving in lieu thereof. This subsidy, they declared, had been quite inadequate.

**Demands Modified**

On the present occasion they modified their demands somewhat. They requested that an accounting be made of the value of resources alienated for the general benefit of Canada, and that compensation be awarded on this basis. The government pointed out that such a proposal could not be agreed to without consultation with the government's eastern followers in Parliament. If legislation were not suitable to them it could not pass the House.

The Premier inquired whether or not the western premiers would debate their demands for financial compensation. Upon their willingness to do so, he intimated, might entirely depend the success of their mission. Mr. Norris and Mr. Martin, the premiers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, respectively, declared themselves as unwilling to debate their demands in any way. They contended that the attitude of the eastern provinces was unjust and unreasonable, and without foundation in constitutional fact. A very large part of their resources had been alienated, and those which remained were somewhat problematical in value, and could not be realized upon without the expenditure of large sums for development and exploration.

**Alberta's Rich Resources**

Alberta is in a somewhat different position to that of her sister provinces. That province has boundless coal resources. Royalties from coal mined this year will amount to hundreds of thousands, and they all go to the federal treasury. Important oil finds have been announced, while salt and gypsum are also said to abound. Alberta, therefore, is probably willing to abate demands for financial compensation if such demands will prevent the transfer of her resources. That province would prefer to secure the resources without compensation for those already alienated, than not to receive them at all.

The recent meeting is but another stage in a fight which has continued for many years, and which has not been altogether free from political considerations. Successive governments have promised to restore to the west its lands, minerals, and water powers and have failed to do so. The issue today, however, is clearer than it has been. The three prairie provinces are of the same political faith, and appear to be united in pressing the demand.

## EXPLOITATION OF PARKS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society is "utterly opposed to the commercializing of the national parks by water storage projects, which can just as well be located outside the bounds of the people's domain," according to E. H. Hall, secretary of the society. "These waterpower people," he said yesterday, "usually pick on the public parks because they do not want to pay for the purchase of land out of their own pockets, and there is no more reason why the people as a whole should surrender their common property to the use of private enterprise than that an individual should do so."

## CANADA SEES NEED OF HELPING TRADE

Rapidly Increasing Trade With the United States May Lead to Appointment of Ambassador or a Trade Representative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The agitation in the United States for the rescheduling of the free wheat and flour arrangement with Canada, the possibility of other adverse tariff legislation, together with the growing importance of trade with the Republic, will probably result in early action by the Dominion to secure better representation for its commercial interests in the United States.

Whether this will take the form of the early appointment of an ambassador at Washington, with instructions to have Canadian trade representatives or agents placed in the leading cities, or whether this work will be undertaken independently of the former, is not yet known. Quite possibly the Cabinet has not yet made a final decision in the matter, but the indications are that a plan of action will soon be decided upon.

In this connection it may be said that early in the year the Canadian Club of Boston approached the Dominion Government with a view to having a better representation of Canadian trade interests in the United States. After drawing attention to the rapidly increasing trade between the two countries, and to the desirability of providing for those engaged in it reliable information that might lead to its further extension, it was recommended that representations should be made to the Imperial authorities with a view to the creating in all British Consulates in the United States of a department for the handling of all commercial, financial and other matters directly affecting the interests of this country with the Republic.

**Effect of Exchange Rate**

It was further suggested that this department should be placed under a Vice-Consul appointed by the Canadian Government, or that in lieu of this the Canadian Government should establish commercial agencies in Boston and other leading cities. It is also understood that the Canadian Club of New York also made representations to a similar effect, though the exact nature of these has not been disclosed.

Doubtless action in this matter has been held up by the delay in the appointment of an ambassador at Washington. But the rather serious situation brought about through the decline in Canadian exports to Europe, Australia and certain other countries consequent through the rate of exchange and the difficulty of securing credits, together with the possibility of hostile tariff action, has made further delay rather a dangerous policy. There is a growing impression that the exchange situation will not become normal for a considerable time, and there is a recognition that Canada's large export trade must be sustained as much as possible.

**Strong Ground for Action**

The rapidly growing financial relations between the two countries constitute another strong ground for action. The rate of exchange, which checks exports to Europe, is equally checking the importation of capital from Great Britain, which means that for several years to come Canada's fresh capital must be brought from the United States. This makes it desirable that American investors should have access to the best available information on this country's resources and opportunities.

The representations of Canadian bodies in the United States have been very valuable, for, having shown that better representation of this country's commercial and financial interests is desirable under normal conditions, their case has been made very much stronger by the conditions now prevailing.

## EXPERT THINKS THE CUBAN OUTLOOK GOOD

HAVANA, Cuba.—Cuba faces a period of deflation, but if the people work and save and if no unwise steps are taken, the nation will continue to prosper, Albert Rathbone, former Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, said here yesterday. He has been making an investigation of financial conditions in Cuba, following a proposal by President Menocal, and stated he was optimistic as to the future of the island, no matter what the price of sugar might be. He has written a report on conditions here which is ready for submission to President Menocal. Factors in the situation, Mr. Rathbone said, were the congested conditions of the port, speculation in sugar and inflated prices of real estate purchased from Spanish owners after the Cuban war. He declared the moratorium now in effect was not necessary and forecast its extension unless Congress took prompt action to provide for negotiating a loan in the United States.

## BRAZIL WELCOMES THE COLBY MISSION

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—Bainbridge Colby, the American Secretary of State, arrived here yesterday on board the battleship Florida from the United States. Mr. Colby, who is accompanied by General Cronkite and Admiral Bassett, representing the United States Army and Navy, respectively, came to Brazil to return the visit of President Pessoa to the United States. The Florida sailed from Newport News, Virginia, on December 4. An enthusiastic welcome was accorded.

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### NOTICE

\*FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY—148 State Street, Boston. On September 25, 1920, the Commissioner of Banks took possession of the property and business of the FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, and is proceeding to liquidate the assets as provided by law.

All claims against the said company must be sworn to and filed at the above address on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, 1921. Upon examination, verification and allowance of claims, a CERTIFICATE OF PROOF OF CLAIM will be issued for each claim allowed.

JOSEPH C. ALLEN, Commissioner of Banks, in possession of the Fidelity Trust Company under Chapter 369, Acts of 1910.

By W. Rodman Peabody, Agent in Charge. Hours for filing of claims: 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

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corded Mr. Colby when he landed from the Florida. The warship was escorted into the harbor by the Brazilian scout cruiser Rio Grande. Do Sul, which met the Florida at sea. Salutes from forts marked the passage of the vessels up the bay to the anchorage.

Aeroplanes flew over the Florida as Mr. Colby was landing. He was welcomed ashore by the vice-president of the Senate, the president of the Chamber of Deputies, special congressional committees, Foreign Minister Marques and the other Cabinet members, the Mayor of the city, the president of the Supreme Court, and a committee from the body, the chiefs of the general staffs of the army and navy, and the head of the President's military household.

### FINDING IN HAITI

### INQUIRY CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

### NEW YORK, New York

Of the findings of the naval board of inquiry into the conduct of United States marines in Haiti, James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said yesterday:

"It was not to be expected that a court of inquiry consisting of naval men would do more than soften and obscure charges brought against a branch of the navy. The verdict that there have been only two unjustifiable homicides committed by marines in Haiti is absurd on its face."

"Obviously the truth about Haiti cannot be brought out by any military inquiry. What is needed in the Haitian affair is pitiless publicity not only on civil and military affairs but on the conduct of the naval board of inquiry, which, since the censorship has been lifted, has elicited bitter criticism from Haitians whose grievances were not heard. This can only be secured by a congressional investigation of the widest scope."

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A LITERARY LETTER

New York, December 20, 1920.

THIS being Book Present week, I amused myself (it was half duty, half pleasure) cutting from three English, and three American literary weeklies, lists of "The Season's Books." They totted up to over fifty columns. Many of the new books, of course, appear again and again; but what an array! And behind each volume is a perfunctory author, and an apprehensive publisher. "Shall I," I said to myself, "devote this letter to a list of the books I should really like to read if I were marooned, say, on Easter Island?"

I began thus—  
"The Evolution of an Intellectual," By J. M. Murray.  
"History of a Literary Radical," By Randolph Bourne.  
"Poor White," By Sherwood Anderson.

"Fifty Contemporary One-Act Plays," "Primitive Society," By R. H. Lowe. "Essays," By A. J. Balfour.  
"The New Jerusalem," By G. K. Chesterton.

THUS far had I gone when the sun came out. I thought how pleasant it would be to ride on a stage down Fifth Avenue, and there, in the free air, sift and select from these many books. So I stuffed the lists into my pocket. At first all went well, except that I was seated next to a restless small boy, who sat on his mother's knee, and cried because I would not give him the pencil with which I was marking the books of my choice. Suddenly (the stage had stopped, obedient to the waiting red light) the small boy shouted "I want it! I want it!" and pointed with his chubby fist toward the Scribner windows.

THERE I beheld the most effective example of book advertising that I have ever seen. I forgot all about my lists. Here was one book, rightly or wrongly, dominating all the rest of the season's offerings. I alighted, leaving the small boy still shouting, "I want it!" and standing before the shop found other children, and other mothers, looking and wondering. It was merely a bold picture, 6 feet high, of an open book, filling the window; and strewn at the base of this gigantic picture of a book were copies of the ordinary size for sale. It was "Grimm's Fairy Tales," illustrated by Eleanor Abbott. I don't mind giving it this advertisement because the publicity idea was so clever, and because temporarily it drove all the other season books from my head.

IN another establishment where I picked from the counter my "Buy a Book a Week" purchase—George Ade's "Hand-Made Fables" (it is my purpose to signalize 1921 by making a study of American humor), I saw a real Book Buyer. She drove up in her limousine, this elegant, aristocratic, sable-clad woman, and when the companionable Salesman advanced she handed him her list. Within ten minutes there was a pile of handsome volumes on the table by her side which were conveyed to her limousine. As she was about to leave, the delicate fingers of her right hand rested for an instant on a case containing the two volumes of "Margot's Autobiography," and she said, "I suppose I must take this." Mrs. Asquith followed the other books to the limousine. What a triumph to write a book that people "must take!"

WHEN I arrived home I prepared to read the letters received anent my remarks last week on "Mother Goose." I knew they would come. The authorship of "Mother Goose" is one of those topics upon which literary folk hold strong views. One of the letters I quote. It is from "A Valued Correspondent," who has more than once expressed himself vigorously in this column.

"Is it possible you don't know that 'Mother Goose' was first printed at the shop of John Newbery, in Saint Paul's Churchyard, somewhere about the year 1765, and that the person suspected of having perpetrated it was none other than Oliver Goldsmith? As for Thomas Fleet, you shall search for him in vain, you will find him the day you discover Mr. Harris. The first American edition was printed some where about 1796, not in Boston, but in Worcester, at the shop of Isaiah Thomas, and this edition has been produced in photographic facsimile."

"As for the question of Perrault, I won't attempt to go into it in a letter, but I don't think you will find it quite so easy to dispose of him as in a paragraph on the Literary Page. And why, oh, why do you pick out the really worst specimens of 'Mother Goose' rhymes to quote? I have a suspicion that though the worst specimens are well known, they have lived by reason of the better."

WELL, I love all the "Mother Goose" rhymes, good and bad, and now having learned that Oliver Goldsmith may have been the author of them, I shall back him, and nobody else. He might easily have written them; his ardent simplicity was more than equal to the task. And is not Goldsmith the reputed author of "Little Goody Two Shoes"? But what am I to say of "The Century Dictionary, Proper Names," which led me astray, which said too much, and yet not enough?

LET me whisper it—Dictionaries and Cyclopedias are fallible, are prone to err. The columns of the London Times Literary Supplement are today said with the errors that eagle correspondents have found in that invaluable and exhaustive work—the Dictionary of National Biography, which is now controlled by the Delegates of the Clarendon Press. Volumes of errata and corrigenda have been published, but all readers do not use them,

and the Delegates naturally shrink from the immense cost of resetting the whole dictionary. Another work issuing from Oxford, the unequalled and delightful New English Dictionary, is also an "unremunerative enterprise." In a better world these enterprises would pay as well as Mrs. Asquith's "Autobiography."

HAVING read the memoirs of Olive Schreiner in the newspapers, I called upon Mr. Smiles to ask if he had a copy of "The Story of an African Farm." Well do I remember the sensation this book made in England when it was first published, and I was curious to see if it still held me. Mr. Smiles had not a copy. I referred to Olive Schreiner as a "one book author," and he retorted by saying that her best book is "Dreams." Mr. Smiles was so complimentary that I rewarded him with a piece of literary news—that a New York publisher has cabled to London for 500 copies of Barry Pain's parody of Mrs. Asquith's "Autobiography."

AS the House of Commons does not often touch literature, it should be placed on record that Mr. Horatio Bottomley asked the Prime Minister why, with so many national events happening, the Post Laureate should be so silent. Thereupon Mr. McNeill asked if the Government would appoint Mr. Bottomley should the office become vacant. Mr. Lloyd George did not consider it necessary to make any change. Colonel Lowther asked if the post should not be offered to Rudyard Kipling. "No," cried several members. It would seem to be easier to be a poet just now in America than in England. But the House of Commons should remember that the Post Laureate is doing better work in prose than most poets are doing in poetry.

TO Straight Statements I have added the following:  
"Mr. Santayana is not the cleverest nor the most learned, but he is, we think, the wisest philosopher of our time. We are here using the term philosopher in its broadest sense, a sense that would include Anatole France and Thomas Hardy as well as William James and Professor Bosanquet. Mr. Santayana's wisdom does not consist in saying 'All is vanity.' He says: 'Some things are desirable, others less so.'"  
(From the Athenaeum on "The Wisdom of Mr. Santayana.")

AMONG the New Books I should like to read are—  
"M. Manilius Astronomicus," Liber Quartus. Recensuit et enarravit. A. E. Housman.

Because, strange as it may seem, this is by the author of "A Shropshire Lad" and is Book IV of a great edition of Manilius by this poet, and Professor of Latin. It will look well beside "A Shropshire Lad" on my shelf, but I do not promise to read Liber Quartus through. "The London Times" calls this work "one of the finest productions of classical criticism."

"The Plays of J. M. Barrie," Uniform Edition.  
Because there is no better light reading (would that everybody could be as light and profound at the same time) as Barrie in, say, "The Admirable Crichton," "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," "The Twelve-Pound Look," etc.

"Lincoln, the World Emancipator," By John Drinkwater.  
Because it contains a dialogue between Shakespeare and Lincoln.

—Q. R.

## COLLECTED LECTURES

Great Britain and the United States, a critical review of their historical relations. By J. Travis Mills, Oxford University Press, \$2.50.

Mr. Travis Mills' book, compiled from lectures which he delivered to various units of the American Army of Occupation in Germany, during the months of May and June of 1919, may be cordially recommended to anyone who desires to secure, in small compass, a true account of this much-miswritten chapter of history. What Mr. Owen Wister has done, in his own excellent way, in his book, "A Square Deal or the Ancient Grudge," Mr. Mills has done in another and no less excellent way. Particularly valuable is the attention which Mr. Mills gives to the circumstances leading up to the appointment of the international commission which met at Geneva, in 1872, to inquire into the Alabama claims and his consideration of the work of the commission itself. Some people may consider that Mr. Mills is too generous toward Great Britain's "old colonial system" of government, but then it has been the fashion to berate this system out of all reason for so long that a little generosity will do no harm.

## CONSISTENT VIEWS

Taft Papers on League of Nations. Edited by Theodore Marburg and Horace B. Fluck. New York: The Macmillan Co., \$4.50.

This selection from the speeches, letters, and articles in which Mr. William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, consistently developed his arguments in favor of a League of Nations was evidently prepared to go on the shelves of the libraries of lawyers and others interested in solid subjects. Mr. Taft in all his utterances has a very solid sort of style. This collection of his dignified though energetic statements is for reference rather than for the reader who is looking even in part for entertainment. Mr. Taft rarely gives in his remarks anything of the enlivening features to be found in the arguments of Colonel Roosevelt. His arguments, however, are well-reasoned, good-humored, and consistent, even to his foreword in which he announces himself still a Republican and a supporter of Mr. Harding.

## A BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Oedipus Tyrannus of Sophocles. Translated and explained by J. T. Sheppard. M. A. Cambridge: University Press, Cambridge, 9s. 6d.  
The Agamemnon of Aeschylus. Translated by Gilbert Murray. London: Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 8s. 6d.

"Finally," says Mr. Sheppard in the preface to his edition of the Oedipus—he has been referring to Reinhardt's production of Professor Murray's translation at Covent Garden shortly before the war—"I am compelled to add, the dialogue of the Oedipus is clear-cut, unmetaphorical, and though fraught with double meaning, never vague. The verse of Professor Murray, though beautiful and vigorous, is highly charged with metaphor, and very often vague. Sophocles had good reason for avoiding ornament. The mind of the speaker is always felt at work behind the words; and the words move us precisely because our imagination is stirred to realize the accumulating emotion which lies behind the clear and logical simplicity." And again later: "Professor Murray's translation has qualities of poetry to which mine can make no pretension, but I hope that through my version . . . the reader will be helped to see more clearly the qualities of Sophocles."

Though he is too modest about the poetic quality of his own work, Mr. Sheppard's criticism of Professor Murray is very much to the point, and all the more welcome because there is a tendency to praise that writer's versions of the Greek tragedies in an altogether extravagant way. The fact of the matter is, that Professor Murray's method is altogether unsuited to the interpretation, generally, of any Greek literature, and particularly of Greek tragedy. The lack of dignity in the rhymed couplets of the dialogue; the absence of simplicity and formal beauty; and the music of the choruses at best rich and luxurious (with the meaning obscured by the sound) at most a sickly jingle, like some tune of Gounod—all these defects, though they have undoubtedly given to a wide circle of readers a superficial acquaintance with the names of Greek heroes and heroines, have also prevented any real knowledge, among English-speaking people who do not read Greek, of the spirit of Athenian culture. Brilliant work in this direction has been done by Professor Murray through the medium of other books—such as "The Rise of the Greek Epic"; but as a translator he cannot be held by any to have succeeded.

II  
The facts mentioned above were always apparent enough in Professor Murray's translations of Euripides; but they are even more serious in the case of Sophocles and Aeschylus, because there is complete absence of triviality in the two latter, and a more consistent dignity and elevation of tone. In the translations before us—that of the "Agamemnon"—some success has been achieved in the obvious attempt to produce in the choral portions a larger and more spacious effect than in similar places in the Euripidean versions; nevertheless the Greece of the translation is at best the Greece of Swinburne, never that of Aeschylus. Mr. Sheppard, on the other hand, enables the reader ignorant of Greek to experience very much the same emotions as those which must have been felt by the average cultivated Athenian during the performance of a tragedy which ranks second to none in the literature of the world. The Sophoclean clarity, the terrible restraint, the ordered and steady progress to the inevitable catastrophe, these are to be found in the English version only less markedly than in Sophocles himself. The "meiosis" of Oedipus' cry at the supreme moment of discovery—the saying so very much less than might have been said, to express so very much more than a noisy outburst could ever express—is reproduced as closely as is possible in an alien medium:

τοῦ τὰ πάντ' ἂν ἐξήκα σαφί.  
ὁ φῶς, τελευταῖον σε προσβλέπων νῦν,  
δυσὶ πειράσματι φῶς τ' αἶψ' ὄν' οὐ χῶν.  
ἔνν' οὐ τ'  
οὐ χῶν ὁμῶν, οὐς τί μ' οἶς ἐδὲ  
κτανῶν.

Alas! It comes! it comes! And all is true!  
Light! Let me look my last on thee:  
Stand naked now. Shamefully was I born:

In shame I wedded: to my shame I slew.  
And no praise can be too high for the rendering of the speech to Creon shortly before the close:

So let my Fortune, where it goeth, go!  
But for my children, Creon, for the sons  
Think not at all. Men are they; anywhere  
Can live, and find sufficiency for life.  
But for my poor and daughters, that dear pair

That never found my table spread apart  
From them, nor missed their comrades, but  
Must share

Always the very food their father had:  
Be all your care for them. Oh! Best of all,  
Let me but touch them, and so weep my full

Grant it, my prince,  
O noble spirit, grant it! But one touch  
And I could think them mine, as when I was  
Ah! What is this?  
That sound? Oh, can it be? Are these  
my loves?

Weeping? Has Creon pitied me, and  
Fetched  
The children of my dearest love to me?  
Can it be true?

Creon: 'Tis true: 'twas I so ordered it.  
I knew  
The joy thou hadst in them. 'Tis with thee still.

III  
But Mr. Sheppard does not only translate; he also interprets the play. His view is one which, though it is directly opposite to that of Professor Murray and most other scholars, will commend itself to the average modern reader. He claims that Oedipus is held by the poet to be innocent in the matter of the murder and the marriage, since he was unconscious of the identity of the persons; and moreover

that he is innocent of any other fault (such as some scholars have found in his alleged "insolence") for which he may justly suffer punishment. On the other hand, the play is not to be considered an attack on the gods for bringing calamity on innocent victims. Sophocles simply bids us "face the facts."

The chief difficulty, if we accept this view is, of course, the famous "tyrant" chorus. Does not this imply that Sophocles regarded Oedipus as an overweening tyrant, and therefore as rightly involved in calamity? Or, alternatively, is not the chorus irrelevant, as so many hold? Mr. Sheppard's answer is most ingenious. "We have still to consider the chorus, which is the main anchor of those critics who suppose that Sophocles, being a pagan and extraordinarily liable to moral obtuseness, really meant us to condemn Oedipus in a way which as rational mortals we cannot approve. These critics find in lines 863 ff. the central doctrine of the poet. Critics who take the more reasonable view of the character and fate of Oedipus have unfortunately never dealt with this suggestion as it deserves. They are generally content to treat the ode as irrelevant. In this chapter my attempt will be to show first that the ode is relevant, secondly that it expresses not the judgment of Sophocles, but the fears of the chorus, distressed and agitated by the scenes with Teiresias, Creon and Jocasta. The chorus say in effect: 'We hope that Oedipus is not really, as some of his words and actions suggest, a bad man! Of course, if he is, he will suffer. But we hope he is not. On the other hand, it is a serious matter for religion if the oracles are false.' They assume, as many Greeks and other moralists assume, that only the guilty are ruined. The spectator already knows better. He knows that the King is indeed to suffer all the calamities which the chorus associate with wickedness. He also knows that, although Oedipus is imperfect, and imperfect in just those ways which naturally occasion the suspicion, that he is a 'wicked tyrant,' he is essentially good, and is to suffer not because of his fault, but in spite of his goodness."

The criticism which may justly be urged against this interpretation is that it is oversubtle and so not in harmony with the broad simplicity of the play as a whole. At the same time, Mr. Sheppard expounds and defends it with great skill and much sound reasoning; and it adds very greatly indeed to the poignancy of the dramatic effect produced by the tragedy as it runs its course. Indeed, it may be said that Sophocles, if he did not in fact intend what Mr. Sheppard suggests, would have been a greater dramatist if he had so intended.

## A STAGE HISTORY

Shakespeare from Betterton to Irving. Two volumes. By George C. Odell. Professor of English in Columbia University. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$12.

What if Shakespeare were to have as careful and sympathetic a production as that received, may be demanded, by any modern dramatist of the first class? That is the question that recurs again and again to the reader of Professor Odell's exhaustive yet readable story of the history of Shakespeare on the London stage for approximately two centuries and a half. In the preface Professor Odell warns readers who are unacquainted with the stage history of Shakespeare that they "will be surprised to learn that never in all the years involved was any play of the poet presented before an audience exactly as he wrote it."

"Shakespeare from Betterton to Irving" is largely then, a record of the ways in which the great Elizabethan poet's plays were cut down, what characters and situations were eliminated, and scenes transposed at the will of the producer; how minor dramatists, for more than a century, changed his plots, introduced new characters, and "improved" his verses. These adapters, alters, and improvers have ranged from poets as exalted as Dryden to anonymous hacks such as the adapter of parts of "Henry VI," acted by Edmund Kean in 1817.

Leaving aside for the time such adapters as Garrick, Tate and Cibber, who patched Shakespeare's tapestry verse with their own calico doggerel, there is much to be said in excuse of producers from Macready onward to Henry Irving and Herbert Tree, who telescoped the poet's plays in order to bring them within the limitations of modern stage time as that time is governed by the complications of modern stage machinery. The real quarrel that critics had with Austin Daly was over the quantity of poetry he omitted. There is the trouble with cutting a play, what is dull to one man is another's delight.

Quarrels with Shakespeare's taste are ancient causes for altering his text. "Davenant," says Professor Odell, "loved Shakespeare so much that he could not leave him alone." Davenant's version of "Hamlet," as acted at the Duke of York's Theater, London, in 1660, omitted some 841 lines or parts of lines. All the Voltmand and Cornelius matter were left out, and all but Fortinbras' final scene, as in all of Ben Jonson's versions except one of Ben Jonson's. The actor scenes are greatly curtailed, as well they may be with the mediocre actors to which these parts are usually given. Most astonishing, however, is the omission of the mimic play scene, which is the one spectacular big scene of the tragedy. Davenant left out also Hamlet's address to the players, shortened his scene of the recorders with Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, clipped 27 lines from the great "O what a rogue and peasant slave am I!" soliloquy, and cut out almost the whole

of the fine scene of the King alone in his closet.

To go over the adaptations of Shakespeare made by Shadwell, Dryden and Ravenscroft, who took up Davenant's burden of improving Shakespeare, would be to repeat oneself in any generalizing article, with Professor Odell's opportunities to give the story in all its detail. Especially readable is the passage telling about Tate's perversion of "King Lear," which held the popular stage almost as tenaciously as Cibber's rearrangement of "Richard III." The patronizing Tate, referring to Lear, declared that he had found "a heap of jewels unstrung and unpolished." Finding it "Expedient to rectify what was wanting in the regularity and probability of the tale," Tate made Cordelia and Edgar (who never meet in the original play) lovers from the start; omitted the fool (surely as good a part in its way as Lear) and made the play end with Shakespeare's ending reversed in every particular.

Compared to Tate, Davenant was a respecter of Shakespeare in his version of "Hamlet," for however much he took away, at least he added nothing of his own. Happily, too, for half a century, from 1660, the poet's "Othello," "Julius Caesar," and "Henry IV, Part I," also escaped perversion. The comedies were not so gently treated during this period, for they were tortured into many forms of mask and opera. Having traced this half century of adaptation, Professor Odell takes up the parallel story of the development of stage lighting, and settings and machinery, beginning with the famous Inglo Jones, whose inventions foreshadowed practically all the devices of modern stagecraft of the picture-frame stage. All this Professor Odell has performed a valuable service in gathering into convenient form material that has been fairly well known to students of the theater, though in scattered form. Not the least serviceable part of the work is the wealth of illustrations. Professor Odell, in fact, has gone into every detail of stage history except that of acting, and amidst long passages of archaic description and comment one comes with something of a start upon an isolated sentence such as "Meanwhile the great plays of Shakespeare . . . continued to be acted, I am sure, with the best scenery the house afforded from the storage room. Nothing by way of outer adornment was needed when Betterton acted Hamlet."

Professor Odell traces the history of the English stage right on through the eighteenth century, in its every possible relation to the staging and acting of the plays of Shakespeare. He sets this forth as the Age of Cibber, the Age of Garrick, the Age of Kemble, the Leaderless Age (1817-1837), the Age of Macready, the Age of Phelps and Charles Kean, and, finally, the Age of Irving.

With the beginning of the Macready period the student may prefer to follow his own devices, and get from first-hand sources, such as Macready's diary, and from Clement Scott's and Bernard Shaw's reviews, more vivid studies of Irving's art. But again Professor Odell has performed a service in getting the general outline of the periods together, providing a starting point for the more detailed study that one may wish to make. Particularly interesting are his descriptive parallels, indicating the differences between the production of the same plays by different managers and actor-managers—Daly, Mansfield, Irving, Benson, Forbes-Robertson, Tree and Barker.

And so ends an elaborate chronicle of what two and a half centuries of producers have done to Shakespeare's plays, chiefly in the process of adapting him to the stage. Not in Granville Barker's pictorial Shakespeare, with its gilt-fairies in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," nor yet in the pseudo-Elizabethanism of William Poel lies the promise of the sort of performance that one would like to see of a Shakespearean play. An ideal production, probably, would cost a good deal of money, nearly as much as is spent on staging an average revue of today. But what a joy it would be, for instance, to see "Romeo and Juliet" essentially as Shakespeare wrote it, with the part of the delightful Mercutio restored, the nurse given back her rightful lines, the parents of the lovers having their scenes which round out the explanation of this "tale of two houses" and the reconciliation scene at the end, rounding out the whole, and giving a reason and meaning for all that has gone before—in other words, justifying the author in writing the play. Thus would the usual tragedy, unrelieved in gloom as it is ordinarily produced, be changed into a semblance of the play that Shakespeare wrote, which is a comedy for full half its length.

Something in this line has been attempted by Walter Hampden, but his settings cling, necessarily, perhaps, to the line of the modern economy. Through the revue method of production is offered a means of visualizing the frequently changing scene of Shakespeare, as many persons must have thought when looking at some of the current American and British productions, in which the full stage scene is changed in the space of time that it took for a curtain to be swept across the stage. Such a method would offer the audience not the convention of draperies, not the adaptable stage setting in which a canvas construction painted in semblance of a block of stone is made to serve a dozen purposes for which a block of stone would not be used.

It would appear to the plain conclusion of Professor Odell's whole scholarly work that the modern stage should be called upon for every latest device for the purpose of offering the best possible visualization to the plays of the greatest stage poet that the English theater—and need one hesitate to say the world's theater?—has known.

## OUR POETS

Josephine Preston Peabody

In 1913, on the publication of "Some Letters of William Vaughn Moody," the Josephine Preston Peabody whom I had known and admired chiefly as the author of "The Piper," became suddenly less interesting as the poet who had won the Stratford prize than as the woman of whom another poet of fine discrimination had prophesied that she would "take hold of the common experience and the common idiom and glorify it." Then I read "The Wayfarers," and understood something of the problem of the young poet, whose intellectual traditions were intensely literary, and whose desire was, none the less, to speak the household speech and make it serve the common heart and need.

She could not, of course, repudiate the cultural heritage. The background of her more important volumes has been literary; the legends and drama of the Middle Ages or the Renaissance, in most cases—Northumbria in the seventh century, Germany or Italy in the thirteenth, or England in the sixteenth; but the content has grown richer and the beauty of form more nearly flawless, as the poet's own knowledge, not of books, but of life, has widened and deepened.

The resemblance of the one-act blank verse play, "Fortune and Men's Eyes" (1909), to the one-act blank verse play, "The Wings" (1905), suggests a case in point. At first glance there is no parallel between the little scene enacted at The Bear and the Angel, in 1599, and that taking place on the island off the coast of Northumbria nine centuries earlier, for both the characters and the ways of solving their problems are quite unlike. Yet there is a curious similarity of these in the two plays, in that in each a man is trying to save another. But the second little play, in the austere loveliness of the setting, the truthfulness of the character analysis, the wisdom and generosity of the conclusion, and the beauty and flexibility of the verse, is greatly superior to the first.

The comparison of this first play with "Marlowe" is even more instructive. "Fortune and Men's Eyes" has the bright daring of youth as its special charm. An older head would perhaps have hesitated before making Master W. S. the leading character in a drama and trying to make him think the thoughts and speak the speech of "Hamlet" and the "Sonnets." Wat Burrow, a bear ward, presages later successes in depicting untutored folk on the outer edge of the play-actor's world; for the rest, in setting, situations, character sketches, and verse, the play is like a preliminary study for "Marlowe."

In "Marlowe," as Mr. Moody's comment that the Alison of this play is a man's Alison and the Marlowe a woman's Marlowe—"but all the better for that"—I am reminded of R. H. Horne's characterization of Marlowe, and even more of Alfred Noyes' in "Tales of the Mermaid Tavern," and I cannot help thinking that Mr. Noyes' passion-blinded, untutored country boy, though he may be a man's Marlowe, could never have written "Faustus" and "Tamburlaine." Josephine Preston Peabody's play-dramatist is a sophisticated Marlowe, with a life full of tattered splendors and gorgeous ruin, as he says. That he is a woman's Marlowe appears in Acts IV and V in the scene in which he takes a cup of water from the hand of Alison and departs by the light of her uplifted candle. In structure and motivation "Marlowe" is not a flawless play, but it is a beautifully sincere piece of work, conceived and wrought in a high, poetic mood; and it contains at least a half dozen speeches of such quality as can be appreciated only by those to whom the longings in the heart of the creator of "Dr. Faustus," "Tamburlaine," and "Edward II" are already precious.

Yet admirable as "Marlowe" is, it is not an unprecedented achievement, and it is less a triumph of creative imagination than is either "The Piper" or "The Wolf of Gubbio." The theme of these two plays are so faintly suggested by legend as to give full scope to the poet's invention. Both plays unfold a dramatic conflict that is symbolically as well as actually interesting; both are full of wise and noble observations upon human life and character; both have a background filled with the tender whimsicality of medieval legend and art and folk lore.

As literature, merely, without regard to stage presentation, which involves somewhat different criteria, "The Wolf of Gubbio" seems to me Josephine Preston Peabody's highest achievement—superior to the other plays and to any of the non-dramatic poems, unless it be "The Singing Man." In "The Piper" the episodes in which Barbara and Michael figure are

not wholly satisfactory, I think; but the incidents in "The Wolf of Gubbio" are faultlessly articulated and instinct with sweet reasonableness, provided one is ready in the first place to suspend disbelief in the charming fantasy out of which the play is developed.

And yet this ardent play which would persuade men to brotherhood, is written ever so lightly, with quaint fancy, delicate humor, bubbling lyricism. And the songs in it, notably those of St. Francis, are marvels of simplicity. Thus the Little Poor Man sings to the sun:

O Brother Sun!  
All-folding Slight,  
Lo, where I sing along the dust!  
Even a little one,  
Yes, a wayside thing  
Sunlight makes to sing, as he must!  
All we are minstrels of thy King:  
Maker of thy might,  
Pouring from above—  
O Light of Light,  
O Love of Love!

"The Wolf of Gubbio," though it reflects a period of great richness in the author's intellectual and emotional life, translates an inner joy into a form most objective and seemingly unstudied. And on this score I think it a work of art of rare value. This sure handling of an impersonal art-form is doubtless the outward manifestation of some hidden grace; for the plea that the insistent claims of the self be given up is the message that speaks through all this poet's work.

On the whole, the volumes of short poems do not, I think, attain the distinction achieved by the dramas. With the exception of "The Singing Man," and, at times, "The Singing Man," they have one characteristic in common—the intricately figurative expression of thought. There is charm in the emblematic recurrence, through the poems and plays, of wings and stars, for instance, and the harvest moon, darkened eyes, and spinning and weaving, and of naive art-symbols of the religious life of the Middle Ages. And there is constantly a more intrinsic use of figure—"Full Circle," "The Neighbors," "Woman-Vigil," and "Ballad of the Bow-String" are much more subtle than "The Wayfarers" or the lovely "Spinning in April" in the same volume. But the fact remains that, in the poems, the metaphorical elaboration is sometimes turgid, as it never is in the plays. In them the dialogue has swift energy; the reflective speeches are distinguished by untrammelled cadences and nobly simple images; the songs are crystalline and filled with music.

## TENNYSON AGAIN

The note last week on the lack of a volume of selections from Tennyson in England overlooked the volume of well-chosen selections, edited by Henry Van Dyke, which has been available in the United States for some years. It is published by Ginn & Co., Boston.



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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Saumur of Eugénie

It is now many years since I visited the home of Eugénie Grandet—can one think of Saumur without recalling Balzac's famous novel? And if I returned thither I should most likely endorse my first impressions. We may be very well sure that this most ingratiating little place, so sprightly perched on the Loire, has advanced with its neighbors' material progress and civic enterprise; then gradually changing its physiognomy.

Saumur, then, is an elegant, animated town with pretty, white, slated villas, each standing in its own garden; magnolias, oleanders, pomegranate-trees and other tropical plants here flourishing as on the Riviera. . . . In the steep, narrow, ill-paved street leading to the château we still find ourselves in Balzac's Saumur. Here little is changed since the novelist penned that wonderful description, an unforgettable picture in a few words. The cobbles only from time to time resound with the clatter of footsteps. To-day, as three quarters of a century ago, the inhabitants talk to each other of the weather as they stand on their doorsteps, "the barometer alternately cheering, subduing, or rendering gloomy their countenances." More than one ancient dwelling recalls the home of Eugénie Grandet, but the especial one associated with her name was pulled down some time ago. . . .

The churches of Saumur are very interesting; the town possesses a museum rich in Celtic and Gallo-Roman relics, a botanical garden, theatre, and good public library, in fact the resources of a capital in miniature. . . . Here was born and lived that skilled Hellenist, Madame Dacier. But an unsophisticated heroine of romance has eclipsed the paragon of learning. In our wanderings here we forget the translatress of Plato and Sappho, we can only dwell upon poor little Eugénie Grandet. . . .

I have called Eugénie Grandet the heroine of romance, but is not the very name an anachronism? Have not all heroines of romance really breathed, moved, laughed, cried like ourselves? . . . Recent research would seem to show that such at least was the case with one of the most pathetic figures in fictional portraiture. And almost as much time, pains, and ingenuity have been bestowed upon unravelling her origin as upon excavating Pharaoh's tomb or the palace of Minos. . . .

It is, as we should expect, to French writers that we are indebted for the genesis of this famous little novel. In his delightful "Mémoires" or literary rigns through France, M. André Hallays has recently given us the story. . . . Whilst visiting the fifteenth-century château of Montreuil-Bellay, lying

about half-way between Angers and Poitiers, M. Hallays was struck by the perpetual reiteration of a name:—"Monsieur Niveau," a former owner, "did this, Monsieur Niveau did that," said his guide. . . . "And who was Monsieur Niveau?" at last asked the tourist. . . . "Indeed, no, I never heard his name before." . . . "Not heard of Monsieur Niveau!"

sited into new bronze morocco shoes. On her hands she had drawn white half-hand mittens of home-knit; and on her head she wore an enormous white scoop-bonnet, lined with pink and tied under her chin in a huge white muslin bow. . . . On she rode down the avenue of the primeval woods; and Nature seemed arranged to salute her as some imperial presence; with the waving of a hundred green boughs above and on

## Mackery End

"The oldest thing I remember is Mackery End; or Mackarel End, as it is spelt, perhaps more properly, in some old maps of Hertfordshire; a farmhouse, delightfully situated within a gentle walk from Wheathampstead," writes Charles Lamb in "The Essays of Elia." "I can just remember having been there, on a visit to a great aunt, when I was a child, under the care of

we had been born and bred up together; were familiar, even to the calling each other by our Christian names. So Christians should call one another. To have seen Bridget, and her—it was like the meeting of the two scriptural cousins! There was a grace and dignity, an amplitude of form and stature, answering to her mind, in this farmer's wife, which would have shined in a palace—or so we thought it."



Irish landscape

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by H. Enright Moore

Why, he was the père Grandet and no other. It is even averred that Balzac wanted to marry his daughter, that he was sent away with a flea in his ear, and revenged himself by writing the novel. But ask further particulars when you get to Saumur—every one knows the history of the père Niveau.—"Literary Rambles in France," Miss Betham-Edwards.

## A Fragrant Afternoon of May

The middle of a fragrant afternoon of May in the green wilderness of Kentucky: the year 1795.

High overhead ridges of mangled cloud—the gleaming, wandering Alps of the blue ether; outstretched far below, the warming bosom of the earth. . . . Two spirits abroad in the air, encountering each other and passing into one: the spirit of scentless spring left by melting snows and the spirit of scented summer born with the earliest buds. The road through the forest one of those wagon-tracks that were being opened from the clearings of the settlers, and that wound along beneath trees of which those now seen in Kentucky are the unworthy survivors—oaks and walnuts, maples and elms, centuries old, gnarled, massive, drooping, majestic, through whose arches the sun hurled down only some solitary spear of gold, and over whose gray-mossed roots some cold brook crept in silence; with here and there billowy open spaces of wild rye, buffalo grass, and clover on which the light fell in sheets of radiance; with other spots so dim that for ages no shoot had sprung from the deep black mould; blown to and fro across this wagon-road, odours of ivy, pennyroyal and mint, mingled with the fragrance of the wild grape; flitting to and fro across it, as low as the violet-beds, as high as the sycamores, unnumbered kinds of birds, some of which like the parrot are long since vanished. . . .

Down it now there came in a drowsy amble an old white bobtail horse, his polished coat shining like silver when he crossed an expanse of sunlight, fading into spectral paleness when he passed under the rayless trees; his fore-top floating like a snowy plume in the light wind; his unshod feet, half-covered by the fetlocks, stepping noiselessly over the loamy earth; the rime of his nostrils expanding like flexible ebony; and in his eyes that look of peace which is never seen but in those of petted animals. . . .

He had on an old bridle with knots of blue violets hanging down at his ears; over his broad back was spread a blanket of buffalo-skin; on this rested a worn black side-saddle, and sitting in the saddle was a girl. . . . Her pink calico dress, newly starched and ironed, had looked so pretty to her when she had started from home, that she had not been able to bear the thought of wearing over it this lovely afternoon her faded, mud-stained riding-skirt; and it was so short that it showed, resting against the saddle-skirt, her little feet loosely

each side; with a hundred floating odours; with the flash and rush of bright wings; with the swift play of nimble forms up and down the boles of trees; and all the sweet confusion of innumerable melodies. . . . Then one of those trifles happened. . . .

From the pommel of the side-saddle there dangled a heavy roll of homespun linen, which she was taking to town to her aunt's merchant as barter for queen's-ware pitchers; and behind this roll of linen, fastened to a ring under the seat of the saddle, was swung a bundle tied up in a large blue-and-white checked cotton neckerchief. Whenever she jiggled in the saddle, or whenever the horse stumbled as he often did because he was clumsy and because the road was obstructed by stumps and roots, the string by which the bundle was tied slipped a little through the loosening knot and the bundle hung a little lower down. Just where the wagon-trail passed out into the broader public road leading from Lexington to Frankfort and the travelling began to be really good, the horse caught one of his forefeet against the loop of a root, was thrown violently forward, and the bundle slipped noiselessly from the saddle to the earth. . . .

She did not see it. She indignantly gathered the reins more tightly in one hand, pushed back her bonnet which now hung down over her eyes like the bill of a pelican, and applied her little switch of wild cherry to the horse's flank with such vehemence that a fly which was about to alight on that spot went to the other side. The old horse himself—he bore the peaceable name of William Penn—merely gave one of the comforting switches of his bob-tail with which he brushed away the thought of any small annoyance, and stopped a moment to nibble at the wayside cane mixed with purple-blossoming peavine. . . .

Out of the lengthening shadows of the woods the girl and the horse passed on toward the little town; and far behind them in the public road lay the lost bundle—"The Choir Invisible," James Lane Allen.

## The Old Garden

I chanced upon the little bowered retreat.

For the first time, and never shall forget

The spell of tangled mystery! The wet

Bejeweled leaves like fingers curled to meet

My childish hand; the unimagined sweet

Of briar, heliotrope, and mignonette;

The tang of box, and quainter blossoms set

By mazy paths for Lilliputian feet.

High walls of hollyhock and morning-glory

Concealed the ancient house with gables wide;

Shut out the world of swift and merry hours.

In the long silence of a fairy-story

My heart stood still. Then, at a turn I spied

My Mother, smiling at the other flowers.

—Abbie Farwell Brown.

## My Old Seat

Where my old seat was  
Here again I sit.  
Where the long boughs knit  
Over stream and grass  
A translucent canopy:  
Where back eddies play  
Shipwreck with the leaves,  
And the proud swans stray,  
Sailing one by one  
Out of stream and sun,  
And the fish lie cool  
In their chosen pool.

Many an afternoon  
Of the summer day  
Dreaming here I lay;  
And I know how soon,  
Idly at its hour,  
First the deep bell hums  
From the minster tower.  
And then the evening comes,  
Creeping up the glade,  
With her lengthening shade,  
And the tardy boon,  
Of her brightening moon.

—Robert Bridges.

## The Newspaper of the Howells'

Upon the whole, our paper was an attempt at conscientious and self-respecting journalism; it addressed itself seriously to the minds of its readers; it sought to form their tastes and opinions. I do not know how much it influenced them, if it influenced them at all, and as to any effect beyond the circle of its subscribers, that cannot be imagined, even in a fond retrospect. But since no good effort is altogether lost, I am sure that this endeavor must have had some tacit effect; and I am sure that no one got harm from a sincerity of conviction that devoted itself to the highest interest of the reader, that appealed to nothing base, and flattered nothing foolish in him. It went from our home to the homes of the people in a very literal sense, for my father usually brought his exchanges from the office at the end of his day there, and made his selections or wrote his editorials while the household work went on around him, and his children gathered about the same lamp, with their books or their jokes; there were apt to be a good many of both—"Impressions and Experiences," W. D. Howells.

## Books as Granaries

Books are the great civilizers of the race, the store-houses of knowledge, the granaries of intellectual food. Therefore to designate in any candor which books of those that are made are, indeed, public pabulum, and which are straw; carefully and conscientiously to examine and explain, one man for the million, the publications which are conducive or detrimental, in whole or in part, to learning and progress, is one of the most important and noblest works in which man can be engaged, while to prostitute the powers requisite for such a position is one of the basest.—Hubert Howe Bancroft

## Truth's Immortal Vesture

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
THE world today is being lifted high above the moss-grown theories of past centuries. Just how this is being attained, the average student of the world's affairs is quite unable to comprehend. Devoting, as he does, almost all of his time to the consideration of physical phenomena, he has little, if any left to devote to the consideration of the spiritual. As a result of his search after "the wisdom of this world," which Paul tells us "is foolishness with God," his thinking becomes impregnated with all sorts of troublesome conditions, which he not only seems utterly unable to account for, but which, it seems, he is unable to free himself from by any means at his command. So he keeps on struggling, submitting with ill grace, trying one after another of the remedies that the human mind proffers, until, at last, the light of Truth dawns upon his awakened consciousness, and he touches the hem of the seamless robe, even the healing garment of Christ, the Science of Christianity. Then, with hope renewed, he presses joyfully on, until at last he learns the futility of trying to account for the enigma of materiality—for he has learned to glimpse the vista of the spiritual, the real and true. This makes transparently evident to him the reality and indestructibility of good, and the hypothetical nature of evil, and all its kind.

Among the ancients the garb of various peoples was used oftentimes to designate either their office or occupation. This custom, to a certain extent, still prevails. Among the Israelites this custom was practiced with discriminating indulgence, each robe having a meaning and usage which was known more or less to all. The high priest, for instance, was provided with special vestments which no one else was permitted to wear, and which he himself used only on special occasions. Likewise the priests, the merchant, the trader, and the laborer, each had their distinctive habiliments, by which it was possible to determine what vocation they were pursuing. In a way, too, because of tradition and belief, those who served in certain capacities were deemed to be especially fitted for what they were expected to do. It was because of this that the work one did was supposed to be in keeping with his nature. Thus it was that the name of the individual, and his garb, too, typified the nature of the individual.

In Christian Science we learn that nothing material is real. It was this which Mrs. Eddy glimpsed when she opened her Bible at Matthew 9:2—it was the vesture of Truth which she had touched, and which enabled her to recover immediately from what was pronounced a fatal accident. She had been searching diligently to come into such an understanding of God as to enable her under all circumstances to demonstrate His goodness and everpresence; an understanding which would enable her to make practical and available to all, the teachings of Christ Jesus. She had in former times faintly touched this heavenly garment, but she pressed on, and "When," as she writes on page 23 of "Retrospection and Introspection," "the door opened, I was waiting and watching; and, lo, the bridegroom came! The character of the Christ was illuminated by the midnight torches of Spirit. My heart knew its Redeemer. He whom my affections had diligently sought was as the One 'altogether lovely,' as 'the chiefest,' the only, 'among ten thousand.' Soulless famine had fled. Agnosticism, pantheism, and theosophy were void. Being was beautiful, its substance, cause, and currents were God and His idea. I had touched the hem of Christian Science."

What, it may be asked, is this priceless garment of Christ, Truth's immortal vesture? Even the knowledge of the one divine Mind, which a man learns to know, only as he discerns the true nature of spiritual creation, the realm of the real. It is the Christ, which the worldly mind is too carnal to perceive. To realize the oneness of God and man, as made in His image, is to touch the hem of Christian Science, the seamless robe of Christ, and to begin to understand how Science reveals and demonstrates the love of Love for all that really exists. To do this, one must be willing and ready to part with the false, material sense of existence, and become, as the Master said, "as a little child," pure, meek, and willing to "be born again." The result of such humility will enable any seeker after the deep things of God to touch the vesture of Truth, and feel its saving and healing balm. It is this which Christian Science makes possible to all, for it reveals God and His idea, Christ, so that all may understand and express in this present experience the manifestations of health, happiness, and joyful thanksgiving to the Giver of all good.

The lilies of the field we see clad in white garments, yet, Jesus tells us, "they toil not, neither do they spin." "He then fittingly illustrates why men should not constantly seek to know more about material things, as well as to seek for more of them. "But rather seek ye the kingdom of God," and whatsoever may be the seeming need, will be seen as having already been bountifully supplied by divine Love,

God, for He made man perfect—needing nothing. This is the vesture of Truth, which, when we touch, and continue to keep in touch with, frees us from the false law of sin and death. Its raiment is as the garb of the lilies, white and unadorned. It was this raiment, this knowledge of reality, which clad the life-work of Christ Jesus, and that protected him from believing in the mesmerism of the world. It was this which Mrs. Eddy labored so patiently to preserve, for by this means alone could she hope to see continued and unfolded what she had found in Mind, immortal consciousness. She tells us of this in the following words, which are from her Message for 1901, "I have passed through deep waters to preserve Christ's vesture unrent; then, when land is reached and the world aroused, shall the word popularity be pinned to the seamless robe, and they cast lots for it? God forbid! Let it be left to such as see God—to the pure in spirit, and the meek that inherit the earth; left to them of a sound faith and charity, the greatest of which is charity—spiritual love." Truth's immortal vesture is indeed the pearl of great price, to obtain which, when a man findeth, he sells all that he has.

## There Stand the Downs

Before the downs in their great horse-shoes rise,

I know a village where the Adur runs,

Blown by sweet winds and by beneficent suns

Visited and made ripe beneath kind skies

There stand the downs, great, close,

tail, friendly, still,

Linked up by grassy saddles, hill on hill,

And steep the village in unending peace

And to the north the plains in order lie,

Heavy with crops and woods alternately

And lively with low sounds that never cease.

—Edward Shanks.

## "The Right Kind of Child"

Give a little love to a child, and you get a great deal back. It loves everything near it, when it is the right kind of child—would hurt nothing, would give the best it has away, always, if you need it—does not lay plans for getting everything in the house for itself, and delights in helping people; you cannot please it so much as by giving it a chance of being useful, in ever so little a way.—John Ruskin.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### Steel and the Open Shop

SOMETHING more than a mere labor union protest has been aroused by the attitude of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation on the open shop issue. That such an organization, controlling vast supplies of structural material, has determined to withhold those supplies from all who will not put them to use exactly as the corporation dictates, is enough to interest everybody. It involves something of vital importance to all Americans. And it is reassuring to find, raised against it, voices that ordinarily speak rather more directly for employers' interests than for the interests of the employee. Yet there is nothing particularly new in the fact that the controlling interests in steel are in favor of the open shop. In fact, it may almost be said that the steel industry is the main-spring of the movement that has gained fresh momentum for the open shop, since the war. Steel was outspoken on the same issue months ago. The sentiment that has now become so pronounced in the Bethlehem corporation has been expressed no less certainly by Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation. Before a Senate investigating committee in October, 1919, discussing causes of the steel strike, Judge Gary stated expressly that it was not the policy of his corporation to deal with labor union leaders at any time. "I do not believe in contracting with the unions," he said. "I am not antagonistic to unions. They have a right to organize. But I am not obliged to contract with them. It all comes down to the question of the open or closed shop." He declared that the closed shop was inimical to the best interests of the public and to the employees. Perhaps it should be noted, incidentally, that this is the same Judge Gary who said to the steel men of Brussels, in 1911: "There should be established and continuously maintained a business friendship which compels one to feel the same concern for his neighbor that he has for himself," and who frankly declared that this was no less than the Golden Rule applied to business.

There has been no general protest against the open shop statements of Judge Gary. The protest now manifesting itself against the position taken by Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem corporation, in testifying before the Lockwood committee in New York, is not against the corporation's espousal of the open shop plan. The steel corporations clearly have as much right to favor the open shop as the steel workers and steel erectors have to favor the plan of the closed shop. The protest is not against the position of the Bethlehem corporation. It is against the method adopted and advocated as a means of coercing others to take the Bethlehem corporation's view of the matter. President Grace's declaration to the Lockwood committee amounted to an absolutely frank avowal that the Bethlehem corporation would refuse to supply fabricated steel to erectors in New York and Philadelphia unless these would agree to erect it under open shop conditions. If the employees, by means of whom a given firm does its work, are organized on the closed, or union shop basis, that firm will get no Bethlehem steel at any price until it conforms to the plan laid down by the Bethlehem corporation. The corporation believes with Judge Gary, it seems, that the open shop is better for the public as well as for the steel worker, and it has proceeded by the shortest possible route to give both what it feels to be best for them. It does not wait for the public to express itself, and so far as the steel workers have expressed themselves, it has disregarded their views. Evidently the Bethlehem corporation feels that it can get what it wants in this matter; therefore it proceeds to get it, with no beating about the bush.

No wonder that there are evidences of popular objections to such methods. There has been altogether too much of this drastic stuff in the other disclosures by the Lockwood committee within the last few weeks. The public had good reason to be appalled by the discovery that the unionizing of the building trades had been turned to personal account, by certain leaders of the labor organizations, to build up a system of fees, bribes, and exactions, whereby laborers were forced to pay for the privilege of working and contractors were compelled to buy their contracts for doing work. The public was astounded to find that all the good effects and purposes of labor union organization had been more or less perverted, for the private profit of certain labor union leaders, who had cleverly taken advantage of their positions. Not the least disturbing consideration was the obvious increase in building costs and rents, entailed upon the public at a time when housing facilities were notoriously inadequate. Now comes the Bethlehem corporation, equally regardless of the public, in its drastic effort to seek its own private advantage. For the sake of getting what it wants, for the sake of getting the better of the labor unions who favor a closed shop, it is ready to strangle all building operations regardless of the public need. It is not enough for the Bethlehem corporation managers to control the conditions in which their steel is fabricated by their own employees. They now seek to control the conditions under which it shall be used, after it has been bought and paid for and has passed into the hands of others.

This sort of thing is economic despotism. It was not upheld by the Supreme Court decision which, three years ago, upheld the theory of the open shop. In fact, that very decision, while supporting the employers in operating their plants as open shops, declared against virtually the very sort of despotism that now occasions protest. The despotism then referred to was illustrated by the unions rather than by the employers. The court held that employees had a right to band themselves together in unions, but that it was unlawful and malicious for them to engage in "that method of enlarging the union membership which would inflict injury upon the plaintiff (the employers) and loyal employees, by per-

suading man after man to join the union, keeping the employers in ignorance of their number and identity until so many had joined that, by stopping work in a body, they could coerce the employers" and compel the remaining employees to organize.

It is difficult to see why the drastic method now declared by the Bethlehem corporation is not of a piece with the union methods which the court declared to be "unlawful and malicious." Certainly it is not calculated to win public support for the employers of the United States, in any purpose on their part to make the open shop supreme and thereby to break the power of the labor unions. Both the employers and the unions have their fair rights in the matter. The Supreme Court has made this clear. Even though the trend of industry at the moment may seem to throw the balance of power to the employers, abuse of that power now is sure to bring its day of reckoning. If there is any real strength in the argument for an open shop, it will never need to further its cause by methods that speak only of despotism and injustice. And if the Golden Rule is ever to become a factor in business and industry, the sort of men who declare the need for it must learn to take the lead in putting it into practice.

### A Menshevik Attack on Bolshevism

ONE of the most illuminating statements on the subject of Bolshevism which has thus far appeared is undoubtedly that made recently at Halle, by Mr. L. Martov, in addressing the congress of the German Independent Social Democratic Party. Mr. Martov is the leader of the Russian Menshevik or Moderate Party, and one of the ablest opponents of Nicholas Lenine and his followers. He is, however, a convinced revolutionary Marxist, and his attack on Bolshevism at Halle was rendered all the more significant because of this fact. His quarrel with Lenine is not so much over doctrine as over method. Mr. Martov is no believer in the short cut, and he is convinced that Lenine, by taking advantage of the ignorant enthusiasm of the people and of their "almost religious faith in immediate victory" to create his "new earth" over night, has only succeeded in setting back the hour of the real world revolution. Lenine, in other words, in the opinion of Mr. Martov, has made promises which he cannot fulfill, has held before the people visions which he cannot realize, and, as a consequence, "the reaction of broad masses against bankrupt reformism" may ultimately bring the entire Labor movement into "chaos and demoralization."

The prime mistake which the Bolsheviks have made, in Mr. Martov's opinion, is that they have regarded the Russian revolution as an end in itself, and have requisitioned any and every means of overthrowing opposition and maintaining themselves in power, quite regardless of whether these means were in conformity with the doctrines they advocate, or of the effect of the policy on the future of the Marxist revolution throughout the world.

Particularly striking, in this connection, was Mr. Martov's description of the Bolshevik reign of terror in Russia, which, under the terms of the Third International, is recognized as a "system of government permissible for Socialists." "Murders, mass arrests, the forbidding of any publication or of any meetings, imprisonment with enforced labor without any trial, daily punishment for strikes or simply for the collective presentation of demands for workmen, the forbidding of the election by workmen to Soviets of representatives of certain parties," these and other similar coercive measures were set forth by Mr. Martov as part of Lenine's method for maintaining himself in power. He urged upon his audience at Halle that the International proletariat should recognize Bolshevik terrorism as demoralizing and inadmissible wherever it should be applied, and should thus assist the Russian proletariat to get rid of it.

Not the least incisive part of Mr. Martov's speech was that wherein he attacked the policy of Moscow in regard to the Near and Mid East. Here, again, he could see nothing but opportunism run riot, a disposition to use the Orient, with all its immense possibilities, merely as a chessman "on the board of the diplomatic struggle with the entente," the same reckless determination on the part of Moscow to secure its own ends, no matter what the cost to humanity or to the prospects of the real revolution. Mr. Martov's statement is, of course, only one more testimony added to a great mass of conflicting evidence. Still, the fact that the Menshevik leader is wholly in favor of social revolution on the lines of pure Marxism entitles his views to special weight and consideration.

### The Bookselling Problem Today

THE enormous increase in the number of books each year means that only the very largest bookstores can keep a representative stock of volumes published before the current season. Thus one who wishes to buy works, which are not new and yet which he considers of value to him, frequently has to order them from the publishers either directly or through his bookseller. The newest books, of which many are worthless, take most of the space in any store and crowd out some of their worthy predecessors which deserve to sell readily for a number of years in succession. The main aim of most book-dealers is to advertise and sell the latest volumes, regardless of whether they be good or bad. It is such an aim as this that is encouraged by Mr. A. Edward Newton when he says: "Buy a Book a Week." What book? Any book—"The Four Horsemen" or "The Education of Henry Adams"—and sooner or later we shall have a book-buying public, not merely a group of scattered individuals, to whom a home without books is like a room without windows."

Now the fact is that, as long as the attempt is merely to sell whatever books are published, there will be no real development of a book-buying public. The bookseller will arouse a permanent and increasing demand for books only in proportion as he helps his patrons to buy what are worth reading. The sale of many new volumes, which most people would be in no way satisfied to read, is futile. In the end, no great book-buying public is going to continue filling shelves with what they have no desire to look into. The emphasis of proper advertising should be placed on a book because it is good, and

not merely because it is new. To this end, there should be more careful selection than ever on the part of the publishers in the first place, and more attention on the part of both publishers and booksellers to the better books of last year and of the years before that.

Mr. George P. Brett, president of the Macmillan Company in the United States, has recently said that "The English publishers enjoy a much better demand for books of a serious character than obtains in this country." Of the first edition of a book, on which he gives detail figures of cost and return, he says that it consisted of "10,000 copies in England, while the American first edition was only 2500 copies. The English edition was practically all disposed of within the first month after publication; whereas only about one-half of the first American edition was sold during the same time." Such books can undoubtedly be sold even more widely in America, with its huge population, than in England, if the proper methods of advertising and selling are used. The increase in the reading of good biography in the United States in the last few years has been due in part to an intelligent campaign for that purpose. When once a few good biographies became best sellers, most publishers, however, hastened to get out uninteresting lives of uninteresting, second-rate people to take advantage of the new demand. If the problem of wise selection by the publishers were solved, the problem of bookselling today would be simpler in every way.

The advertising of the better books must not depend on the mere reiteration of catch phrases, but must actually educate the readers of advertisements until they are more discriminating in their book purchases. In bookstores, and even in department stores with book departments, there must be a better display of the interestingly serious books, not only of the immediate season but of past seasons, and a better training of salesmen for various types of customers, so that they will not simply try to say what they think the different customers wish, but will be of real service through giving information based on some understanding of literary standards. In short, the book-selling problem is not to induce everybody to buy something, or anything, in the shape of books, but to minimize the books that are not worth selling and to aid all sorts of people in choosing volumes from which they will get intelligent satisfaction.

### "Three Acres and a Cow"

SOME thirty-five years ago, in England, one of the questions of the hour was that of small holdings. There were other problems which forced themselves much more urgently upon public attention. The Irish question, then as now, overshadowed most other issues. Nevertheless, the subject of small holdings, as a part of an effort "to do something for agriculture," was one which no statesman, whatever his party, felt he could afford to ignore. Mr. Chamberlain, then an ardent Radical, had included small holdings in the famous "unauthorized program" which he advocated with such vigor, both before and after the defeat of the Gladstone Administration, in the summer of 1885, and already the Small Holdings Association, with Jesse Collings as its president and Mr. Frederic Impey as its secretary, was carrying on an energetic educational campaign throughout the country. Amongst the literature put out by this association was a little two-page pamphlet bearing the very attractive title, "Three Acres and a Cow." It was a phrase destined to become famous, not only because it caught the popular imagination, picturing, as it did, with peculiar vividness, the whole idea of the small holding campaign, but because of the way it became associated with the defeat of the Salisbury Administration in the January of 1886.

The setting of the political stage at that time is soon described. In June, 1885, Mr. Gladstone resigned office as Premier, owing to the defeat of the government on an amendment to the budget, and Lord Salisbury undertook to form a ministry, whilst a general election was fixed for the autumn. The result of this election was inconclusive. The Liberals were the largest single party in the new House, but the Irish Home Rulers, who numbered 86, had it in their power to give the Conservatives the necessary majority to carry on, and at that time neither Liberals nor Conservatives had declared for any definite Irish policy. Lord Salisbury, accordingly, decided to remain in office. Everything depended upon the attitude of the new government toward Ireland, and each week that passed between the general election and the opening of Parliament in the following January saw a growth in the belief that Mr. Gladstone favored Home Rule as a solution, whilst Lord Salisbury preferred dealing with Irish unrest through stronger coercive measures. It was not, however, until some days after the opening of Parliament that the government actually declared itself. On the afternoon of January 26, the leader of the House of Commons gave notice that, two days later, the Irish Secretary would ask leave to introduce a bill dealing with the National League, intimidation, the protection of life and property, and public order,—in short, a new coercion bill.

So the truth was out, at last. The effect was immediate. An amendment to the address stood on the notice paper in the name of Mr. Jesse Collings. It regretted that no measure had been announced by the government for the relief of agriculture. A vote in favor of this amendment meant the defeat of the government. The struggle was short and decisive. It was quite in vain that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach reminded the House that, no matter how sincere the mover of the amendment might be, the rural laborer had very little to do with the matter. It was the first opportunity which presented itself to defeat coercion, and the Irish Nationalists took advantage of it. They allied themselves with the Liberals, and the "three acres and a cow amendment," as it subsequently came to be called, was carried by a substantial majority. Five days later, Lord Salisbury announced his resignation, and Mr. Gladstone once again became Prime Minister.

Attention has quite recently been drawn to the whole question, once more, by a discussion in The Times of London, seeking to determine whether Jesse Collings was really the author of the phrase which has become so much associated with his name. There is a doubt about the

matter, but the evidence adduced seems to favor the assumption that the actual coiner of the phrase was Frederic Impey, whilst Jesse Collings gave it popularity.

### Editorial Notes

THE formal denial, through the British Embassy in Washington, of a recent statement to the effect that the British naval authorities were holding up cable messages to the United States raises a point of very great importance. The statement referred to was made to a Senate committee by no less a person than the president of the Western Union Telegraph Company. There is this, therefore, to be said of the matter. If the president of the Western Union does not know whether cables are being held up or not, then he ought to know. If he was wrongly informed on the subject, then he ought not to have been wrongly informed. If he was incorrectly reported, then he ought not to have been incorrectly reported. No doubt there is an explanation of the whole "incident," but such an explanation ought never to have been rendered necessary.

A PRESS report is to the effect that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has indicated that the liquor supply of the United States may all be taken to Kentucky, in order to concentrate the stock at a central point. Two-thirds of the whisky of the country is said to be in Kentucky bonded warehouses already, and the commissioner says it would be common sense to bring the other third into that State, where ample storage facilities are available. To many sober thinkers it appears that the government is spending a great deal of money to protect these stores of a commodity that is under the ban of the law. And one wonders whether this practice is to continue indefinitely in the years to come. Saving expense by concentrating the liquor in Kentucky sounds, on the face of it, like economy, but it would seem to be more economical, in the long run, to pour all the whisky into the Atlantic Ocean.

AN AMERICAN bank official, evidently deploring the pessimistic tendencies of certain public utterances, advertises that "It's about time somebody said something cheerful." And he proposes that people should talk, among other things, about "the blessings of peace," or the largeness of the crops, or the fact that a Republican administration is soon to take charge of the government, or "the general proposition that we are the most fortunate people in the world, with the safest government, the greatest opportunities, and the most promising future." Doubtless these things are cheering to bankers. What is the opinion of the workers, particularly those who are out of work because there is not enough profit in big production; and of the farmers, who are receiving low prices for their heavy crops, although the price to the consumers in the towns has not been so high for years?

THE DAILY CHRONICLE of London comments upon a curious use made of the word "chastise" by a woman who said she had had to chastise a policeman in respect of a passage in a statement of evidence, meaning that she had had to correct him. It is argued that the use arose because of faulty educational methods; it is more probable that, at one time, the common use of the word was "to correct," and as such is constantly used by Londoners. It is said that in Kent a veteran servant used to say she was "chastised of doing" this or that, when she meant she was accused. A slight connection can be traced, and such words show, not only how the English language has been altered, but that to get at original meanings one may have to go to the uneducated who retain something of the old-time word uses.

IN THE firm stand he is taking on the question of the preservation of the national parks in the United States John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior, is entitled to the utmost support. "It is not right," he declared in Boston, the other day, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "that, in the interests of dubious utility, we should risk the impairment of national lands which are the common property of the American people." "Dubious utility" is a very excellent phrase. But, however great and however obvious the utility, it can only apply to comparatively few. Yet all the American people must pay for it. Class legislation is always unrighteous legislation.

PAUL CAMBON, the retiring French Ambassador in London, in an interview published in the "Petit Journal," criticizes the tendency of the French people to involve themselves too much in detail, so that the fundamental ideas are left in doubt, and friendships with other countries in general and Great Britain in particular are thereby impeded. The veteran diplomatist has no doubt laid his finger upon a defect which has led astray not the French alone, but every one of the leading powers in the negotiations following the armistice, and which probably goes far to explain the confusion in which political and economic ideals are now unhappily involved.

THE Attorney-General of the United States has, no doubt, won the unmitigated approval of a certain element by his ruling that the use of cider in the home of the person who makes it is legal, even when it is quite alcoholic. With such a means of producing an intoxicating beverage readily available, and this rather amazing decision from the chief law officer of the land, it is not difficult to foresee what the results will be. One cannot but feel that such a ruling, instead of assisting in the enforcement of the Volstead act, plays into the hands of persons who would be glad to discover further possibilities of defeating the intent of the law.

MR. DE VALERA, according to his secretary, plans to come out of retirement this month in New York City. It is certainly better for the gentleman to emerge there, rather than in London or Dublin, for in New York he will be comparatively safe as "President of the Irish Republic." If Mr. de Valera should come out at either of the other places mentioned, he might, like the groundhog, see his shadow, in this case in the form of stern British justice, and feel compelled to run back into hiding. It surely must seem wiser to Mr. de Valera to remain in the United States and solicit funds, allowing others to work out Ireland's salvation.